

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD SALISBURY'S refusal to accept this nation's offer of mediation, together with the almost simultaneous refusal to listen to the Boer proposal of peace on the terms of independence, leads the press to believe that England will not brook any further attempt to save the South African republics from absorption into the British empire. In his reply to our offer the British premier said that Great Britain does not propose to "accept intervention from any power in South African affairs"—a reply that leads the *New York Times* to remark that "this official notice to all the world should have the effect, not only of intermitting the arduous labors of the American pro-Boers, who have been 'egging on' the President to do things that the present condition and occupations of our land and sea forces make it inadvisable for us to attempt, but also of drying up those welling springs of lies in continental cities whence have come so many reports of intervention by powers unfriendly to England." What the "furious pro-Boer orators" want, says the *New York Evening Post*, "is not mediation, but fulmination. They want the President to thunder in Salisbury's ear: 'This war must stop!' He will not do it. If he did, the war would not stop. Another one would begin." The best service we can render the Boers now, thinks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "is to advise them to abandon a hopeless struggle," for the war "can only have one result, and continued resistance on the part of the Boers is little less than suicidal."

Other papers, among them the *Chicago Tribune*, resent the "arrogant language" of Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer peace proposal, in which he spoke of "the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced in the existence of the two republics." This declaration, says *The Tribune*, "embodies his deep conviction, which is shared by many another Englishman, that to the grace alone of England are the weaker powers of the earth indebted for the enjoyment of independence,

and that were it to cease 'to acquiesce in their existence' they would sink from independency into dependency." Lord Salisbury's reply does not sound, adds the same paper, as if Britain intended to give the new colony a government like that enjoyed by Canada or Australia; but it "sounds as if it was the purpose of Her Majesty's Government to reduce the South African Republic and the Orange Free State to the status of the semi-civilized dependencies of Great Britain, like India and Sierra Leone, or, worse than that even, subject them to the rule of major-generals and military law. If the Boers believe that fate is in store for them they will fight on."

The evident intention of Great Britain to absorb the two republics divides the press along practically the same line of cleavage as was seen at the beginning of the war. The *Baltimore Sun* says: "The purposes of the British Government are plainly revealed in the answer of Lord Salisbury to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. Great Britain is waging a war of conquest and aggression; the lion's appetite is whetted, and he intends to devour the two little republics. It is a sad spectacle and one which arouses indignation as well as pity." The *Philadelphia North American* says:

"The pretense that England's suppression of the republics is for the purpose of conferring better government upon the people, Boers and Uitlanders alike, adds hypocrisy to the crime of brigandage. It was the argument by which slave-traders excused their seizure of negroes in Africa to sell them in America. It is an argument that can be advanced for the enslaving of white workingmen—an improvement in their material condition consequent upon their loss of freedom and the substitution of the care of able masters for their own less intelligent care. All the Tories in our own Revolutionary days thought government by England was better than government by the mob, the uninstructed common people of the colonies. And for a time events seemed to prove them correct. But, in the long run, blundering liberty is better than the most benevolent despotism. Who would want the United States to become again a British colony? Not many even of the poor-spirited and English-worshipping Americans who want to see the gallant Boers crushed.

"England's triumph will not be a gain for civilization, but a victory of might over right, of monarchy over republicanism. No matter what the faults of the Boers may be—no matter if their public servants are as corrupt as if they were part of the Quay machine in Pennsylvania or of Tammany in New York—it would be a loss to real civilization to have Queen Victoria take the place of Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The theory of government in the republics is as much ahead of the English theory as is that of the United States itself. Men under free institutions can be trusted to work out of their faults and mistakes. Either that is true or monarchy is better than republicanism, and the Declaration of Independence is a mistake. Our American forefathers and more immediate predecessors were not perfect. Washington and Jefferson owned slaves. The negroes in the South to-day, tho citizens in the eye of the law, practically have no political rights. They are as badly off in that respect, and worse off in most others, than were the Uitlanders in South Africa. What then? Shall England suppress the United States in the name of civilization and send a viceroy to take possession of the White House?

"The crime of the Transvaal Republic is the possession of gold-mines. England would not trouble herself about affairs there if the Boers did not have that which is worth stealing."

On the other side are such opinions as that of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which says that the Boer leaders are "face to face with

facts which the rest of the world has seen since the war was declared. One of those facts is so elemental that it is incredible that Kruger and Steyn should not appreciate it, altho their joint note ignores it altogether. It is that he who submits his cause to the gage of battle must abide by the result." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Conditions of peace are imposed upon Great Britain as imperatively as upon the two republics themselves by the irresistible forces of civilization. This is the surest guaranty against any error of sentimental impulse, like the convention after Majuba, and is even a stronger safeguard than the sea power of Britain against European attempt to dictate a settlement that will not be conclusive and enduring. No settlement will be conclusive and enduring that does not permit free play of industry and natural political development in South Africa. World forces of finance and commerce make for these as much as British interests of trade and industry. They are potent with political governments on the Continent, and their secret influence must be felt on the side of a lasting peace and the unrestricted play of the forces of civilization in South Africa.

"It is needful not only to prevent possible recurrence of war, but to remove the causes of a prolonged status of irritation, uncertainty and alarm only less intolerable than war itself. These were race inequality, political subservience, and industrial impotence and the menace to peace, order, and civilization of a powerful military medieval state, entrenched in the midst of modern life and progress, like a baronial stronghold oppressing with force and tribute a free commercial city. Great Britain endured the sacrifices of war to remove these; she can not make peace and leave them standing. The rational morality and common sense of the world do not expect it, whatever the aberrations of mawkish sentiment at home and political malevolence abroad. Whatever generosity may be shown in personal treatment of conquered foes and in assumption of all the pecuniary burdens of the war, these vital objects must be secured.

"Hard experience has taught that these vital objects are inconsistent with political and military independence of the two republics, tho they are not inconsistent with large local autonomy and perfect civil freedom under British rule."

Lord Roberts's occupation of the Free State capital has been considered inevitable ever since Cronje's surrender, and most of the comments look upon it merely as a stopping-place on the way to the more important objective, Pretoria. The New York *Journal* says:

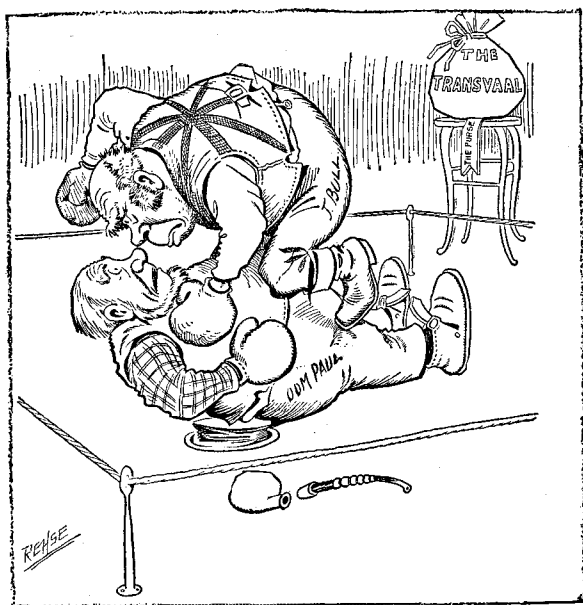
"Bloemfontein has fallen, but the war is not over. President Kruger has cabled *The Journal* that 'the British will never

reach Pretoria.' He declares that 'the burghers will only cease fighting with death,' and adds: 'Our forces are returning in good order to our first line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected.' This is not mere idle boasting. If the Boers are thoroughly determined to hold out, the advance on Pretoria will be a very different thing from the advance on Bloemfontein. The Free State capital is in an open country, and no attempt was ever made to prepare it for defense. Pretoria is protected by a maze of mountain ranges, and fortifications have been growing up around it for five years. If the Boers have been able to stock it betimes with sufficient supplies of food and ammunition, and if their lines of defense take in a sufficient area to enable good sanitary conditions to be maintained, there is no reason why they should not give Roberts many a hard month's work before the Union Jack goes up over the Raadshuis."

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE GOLD-STANDARD LAW.

NOW that the President has signed the bill passed by Congress establishing the gold standard, the newspapers are trying to forecast its effect on the political and financial situation. Not a few papers are looking in Mr. Bryan's direction, and some of them, like the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), think that "by this action Bryan is made a 'back number,' because he "pinned his political fortunes to the white metal and it has been conceded that he must rise or fall with that." Other papers, like the *New York Journal* (Dem.), think that the establishment of the gold standard really strengthens Mr. Bryan's position by depriving the Republican Party of one of its "spooks." Says *The Journal*: "By signing the new gold-standard bill, President McKinley has made it impossible to repeat the scare by which he was elected in 1896. He has eliminated the free-silver terror from the list of spooks in the Republican graveyard. The Government is so bound and handcuffed by this law that Mr. Bryan as President could do no more for silver than Grover Cleveland. The Republican Party will have to fight this year's campaign on this year's issues—such issues as it is now struggling with, in helpless imbecility, in the Senate." *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) also thinks this a serious result of the new enactment. It says:

"Every person who has viewed with alarm the possibility of the gold standard being displaced has been obliged to adhere



OOM PAUL: "Hold up a minute, I've got a proposition to make."
J. BULL: "What is it?"
OOM PAUL: "I'll take the purse and we'll call it off."

—The St. Paul Pioneer Press.



A WARM RECEPTION FOR THE DOVE.

—The Detroit Journal.

PEACE PROPOSITION IN CARTOON.

firmly to the Republican Party, notwithstanding any repugnance which he might have for its policy in general. And all who have believed that the great desideratum was the free coinage of silver have been equally firm in their allegiance to the party of Mr. Bryan. Now one of the most important consequences of the enactment of the gold-standard law is likely to be the releasing from such enforced captivity of a countless number of voters, with a consequent political realignment.

"Will such an outcome be favorable, or otherwise, to the party in power? This is an important question. For even with the fear of free silver eliminated, the shifting of the administration from one political party to another is an event to be awaited with anxiety; and especially so, when the opposition party aims to put in the Presidential chair a man of such mediocre attainments and unbalanced mind as Mr. Bryan. Nevertheless, it looks very much as if, as a result of the enactment of the gold-standard law, a much greater effort would be required to return the present administration than a short time ago was considered necessary. It is useless to attempt to hide the fact that Mr. McKinley has, rightfully or wrongly, incurred a great deal of odium. It is not necessary for us to enumerate the features of his Administration which have been the means of exciting bitter animosity. Probably the great majority of those who have become incensed over his general policy would, however, feel obliged to cast their ballots for him once more if the currency issue was at stake again. The gold-standard measure releases them from this obligation, and there is, in our opinion, a very great likelihood of a revolt of no mean proportions from the party in power at the coming election."

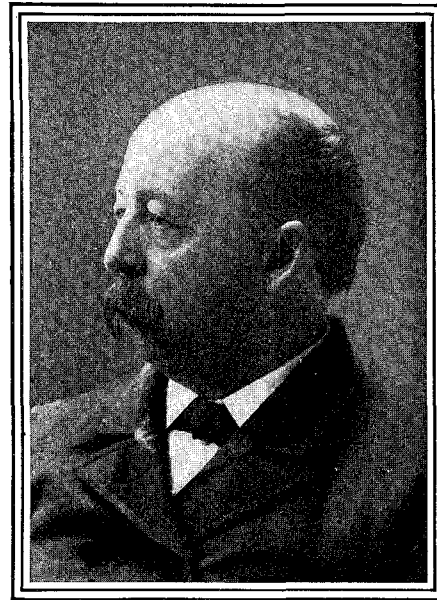
More papers, however, are discussing the "refunding" feature of the measure, by which the government bonds which would have been paid in a few years are to be replaced by new bonds which will run thirty years. National banks depositing the new bonds in the United States Treasury can issue more currency than was allowed upon the deposit of the old bonds, and the law gives an opportunity for the establishment of many new national banks with small capital, which can also issue bank-notes, so that fear has arisen in some quarters that there is danger of a great inflation of the currency by the addition of all these new notes. The *New York Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the function of issuing money belongs to the Government, and declares that the policy of delegating this function to private banks would "in a normal state of partizan division, inevitably drive out of office the party responsible for it." *Bradstreet's* says that "the signs are that, in spite of some conservatism and hesitation on the part of many bankers as to encouraging these developments, there is likely to be within the next few months a very large increase in the national-bank circulation." The president of the Bank of North America in New York, too, believes that within a year all the New York banks will take out circulation to the full amount of their capital. "If all the banks in the country should act likewise," says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "we should witness an inflation of the currency such as the nation has not experienced since the Civil War. It would be an inflation to compare with which the possibilities of free-silver coinage would strive in vain during a like period of time. We are still inclined to think that the expansion of the currency under the pending bill will not be as extensive as the bank opinion above quoted would indicate; but if it is anything like to this extent, the effect upon the financial and commercial affairs of the country must be profound, resulting unquestionably in a heavy expulsion of gold." The *New York Journal of Commerce*, while believing that "there is little reason to anticipate an alarming degree of inflation from the new law, in view of the heavy demand for currency which has prevailed during the last two years," declares, however, that—

"the principle of the bond-secured circulation is a bad one and might lead to the expulsion of gold if the demand for money were less active. The flurry about possible inflation which is now taking place as the result of a refunding operation is only a hint of the possibilities of danger involved in the bond-secured note system if the Government were called upon to put afloat on simi-

lar terms a large quantity of new bonds. The gold-standard law affords an admirable basis for future reforms in the currency laws, but our money system can not rest upon a scientific basis until the issue of bank-notes is governed by business conditions rather than the fluctuating volume of the public debt."

PROTESTS AGAINST THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

THE most remarkable sight now visible in the field of American politics is the uprising of Republican journals against the proposed tariff on articles entering the United States from Puerto Rico, or entering Puerto Rico from the United States. Papers like the *New York Sun*, the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, and the *Chicago Times-Herald*, which have supported the party's measures with marked loyalty heretofore, even in the face of severe criticism, frankly declare that the party leaders in Washington have made a mistake this time, and ought to retreat. The loud and long protests of the Republican press, and the equally strong words of such Republicans as ex-President Harrison and Thomas B. Reed, seem to have taken effect, and the Puerto Rico tariff bill, which passed the House by a narrow majority, is still before the Senate



SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
of Minnesota.

with little prospect of passage in its present form. Several fruitless conferences have been held, and the whole matter has been referred to a committee of conciliation which will try to formulate some more acceptable measure.

The proposition most favorably received by the press is the amendment proposed by Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota. To relieve the Puerto Ricans and meet the demands of public opinion, he would provide for free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States; and to satisfy those who want a test case for decision as to whether the Constitution follows the flag or not, he would have the bill extend certain parts of the Constitution to the island, thus implying that the rest of the Constitution is not extended. The islanders would not be compelled, in that case, to bear their present privations while waiting for a decision of the Supreme Court.

All accounts seem to agree that the island's present condition is deplorable. Nearly all the tobacco and sugar crops of two years are, it is said, rotting in the warehouses, farmers and merchants are being ruined, and the unemployed masses are kept from rioting and starvation only by the government rations given out by General Davis. A despatch to the *New York Herald* from Puerto Rico, last week, said that "nearly every order for goods has been cancelled because of the uncertainty as to what action Congress finally will take."

The *San Juan Diario* remarks that the United States is making a poor impression on the Puerto Ricans. It says:

"This is an impressionable country, highly impressionable, and the enthusiasm with which in the beginning the American

army was received has been rapidly chilled since Congress met. The United States, the people who took up arms against unjust taxation, are denying Puerto Rico free trade! They are denying liberty and impairing personal rights when it comes to dealing with people outside of their own Continent! Now force, oppression, exploitation, can keep a race in servitude, but can never create happy and contented citizens, unless their sense of dignity and of justice is totally extinguished."

The San Juan *Correspondencia* says in a similar strain:

"Our disillusionment has been cruel. We trusted in a wise and just government, and we see it conquered by trusts. And the nation which bases law upon the consent of the governed has a million souls under its sovereignty, yet does not consult their wishes, against which it imposes burdensome fiscal laws. . . . Our only comfort is in knowing that, against a blundering government, a people like the American will surely rise, always just and generous and magnanimous, and even without knowing us will become our champions, saying, 'Our flag floats over free peoples only; and if Puerto Rico is to be held in the condition of a subject colony, let that flag first be hauled down.'"

A petition has been sent to Congress by a number of Puerto Rican planters, merchants, and manufacturers, in which they deny the assertion put forward by some of the friends of the tariff bill in the House, to the effect that such a tariff is necessary to provide revenue for the island. Internal-revenue taxes, they declare, would raise three times as much revenue as the island needs for the current expenses of administration, and a bond issue of \$2,000,000 would provide funds for permanent internal improvements. They say: "Puerto Rico has no bonded or other debts. Therefore \$2,000,000 of bonds to be issued for internal improvements would be conservative. We call your attention to the fact that it has been the custom for all countries to make internal improvements by the system of bonded indebtedness, which divides the expenses among succeeding generations."

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, in a letter published in the New York *Evening Post*, after strongly denouncing the proposed tariff for Puerto Rico, calls attention to some spectators in the far East who are watching our dealings with the Puerto Ricans with deep concern. He says:

"Let me add, too, that this Puerto Rican legislation is testing us before the eyes of the Filipinos, who keep well informed of all our doings. They will judge by this legislation of the value of American promises. When the ablest and most statesmanlike of Aguinaldo's emissaries to the Philippine Commission once ex-

pressed the fear that the American Government might not keep the promises it was making—for Spain (said he) made promises, and broke them—I silenced him with the reply: 'Señor —, the United States is not Spain.' Is he now to learn, are all the Filipinos now to learn, that in the first legislation for our new dependencies we prove faithless to our pledges and recreant to our obligations? Such an exhibition of ourselves will strengthen the hands of Aguinaldo and the insurgents, because unhappily it can be used to support their persistent statement that the Americans are no more trustworthy than the Spaniards.

"At the very moment when we need to inspire confidence in the minds of the conquered Filipinos, shall we commit an act which will confirm their distrust of us, quicken their suspicions, and breed new and, perhaps, ineradicable antipathies? God forbid!"

The Philadelphia *Press*, Postmaster-General Smith's paper, which is believed to voice often the sentiment of the Administration, suggests that the United States follow the example of some other countries and place Puerto Rico in the hands of the executive. It says:

"England leaves dependencies to the executive under general laws, principles, and precedents. Her colonies are well governed. France gives and Spain gave her colonies representation in the national legislature. These colonies are ill-governed. Party and personal politics interfere with their prosperity. Their tariffs lead to endless wrangles. Their legislation blocks national reforms. Both the nation and the dependency are worse off.

"Cuba gives no trouble. It is in the hands of the President. It is peaceful. Prosperity is returning. The pending resolution turning the Philippines over to the President, subject to the general supervision of the national legislature, is the English plan and leads to efficient administration in the dependency and to freedom from dissension at home.

"Look at Puerto Rico. It is half the size of New Jersey. It has a smaller population than Brooklyn. Nine tenths are illiterate peasants living on twenty-five cents a day. The territory needs to be raised by education, commerce, and industrial development to the American level. On the English plan, Congress would have turned the island over to the executive authority, with the provision that the acts of the President should have the force of law unless within six months after being laid on the table of both chambers objection were made.

"With this authority the island would have been organized, a governor, appointed council, and elected lower chamber provided, and a tariff would have been arranged for Puerto Rico with reference to the needs of Puerto Rico, and Puerto Rico alone. Whatever measure of reciprocity were required with this country, complete or partial, would be negotiated with the island govern-



TRUSTS: "Oh, you must get used to this hold-up. You have been annexed."—*The St. Louis Republic*.



PUERTO RICO OFFICE-HOLDER: "Well, if you stop your bawling, I'll give you the core."—*The St. Paul News*.

PUERTO RICO'S EXPERIENCES IN CARTOON.

ment and sanctioned or rejected by Congress. Exactly as Navassa, a guano island, has the benefits of appeal to federal courts, so Puerto Rico would have one. Under this appeal contracts would be safe and justice secure.

"This would have been the English plan. It would have kept the island clean out of 'politics.' Unless charges of blunders, mismanagement, or corruption could be made, Puerto Rico would never have been heard of in the next Presidential campaign. See what has been done. Congress has got into a mess over the tariff. Free trade with Puerto Rico has become a national issue. Party feeling is aroused all over the country, the worst of conditions for impartial, equitable treatment. The island suffers. Its tariff is delayed. Its government is unorganized. A blight rests on the industries of the island. All else is blocked in Congress. The two chambers are wrangling. No one can predict the end, and all can see the injury to an island which is a national ward.

"Experience," said Benjamin Franklin, 'is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.' Why not accept English experience for a century, keep our new dependencies out of the constitutional limits and political system of the United States, and turn their Administration over to the chief executive, with a general supervision by Congress to prevent abuse?"

Some of the prominent Republican papers which are opposing the proposed tariff for Puerto Rico are the following:

The New York Sun.	The Baltimore American.
The Chicago Inter Ocean.	The Cleveland Leader.
The Chicago Times-Herald.	The Indianapolis Journal.
The Chicago Evening Post.	The Cincinnati Commercial.
The Washington Star.	The Minneapolis Journal.
The Boston Advertiser.	The St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The Boston Journal.	The Milwaukee Sentinel.
The Hartford Courant.	The Portland Oregonian.
The Worcester Spy.	

The New York *Tribune* and *Press* and several other strong protection journals continue to advocate the tariff measure.

EUGENE V. DEBS FOR PRESIDENT.

THE convention of the Social Democratic Party met recently at Indianapolis and nominated for President the famous labor agitator, Eugene V. Debs. The candidate for Vice-President on this ticket is Job Harriman, of California, a member of the Socialist Party which has now amalgamated with the Social Democratic Party.

The press recognize that this nomination is likely to prove an important political factor in the coming Presidential campaign. Neither Debs nor Wharton Barker, nominee of the Populists, says the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), is "likely to capture any electoral votes; but each will draw away a radical element that voted for Bryan in 1896." "Like the Unitarian and Universalist movements in theology," says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "Socialism is bound to have an influence on other political movements, accomplishing, it may be, some of its aims at last through the older organizations." The attitude of the majority of Republican and Democratic papers is one of bitter hostility to the doctrines espoused by Mr. Debs and his followers.

The platform of the Social Democratic Party in its preamble declares that the "private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth," which is "responsible for poverty, misery, and degradation," is dividing society into two hostile classes—capitalists and wage-workers. It states that this class struggle will finally culminate in "the establishment of a system of cooperative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution." As steps toward this final goal, the Social Democrats make the following demands:

Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines.

The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, and telephone compa-

nies; all means of transportation, communication, water-works, gas, and electric plants and other public utilities.

The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and all mines; also all oil and gas wells.

Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

All useful inventions to be free to all; the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible.

National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

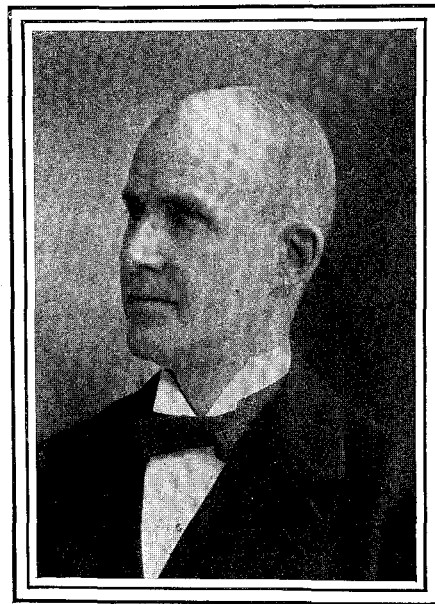
Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to the recall of representatives by the voters.

Abolition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

Says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.):

"The platform of the Social Democratic Party bears a close resemblance to the famous proclamation of Jack Cade, in which it was provided that the Government should take care of all poor people; that the three-hooped pot should hold a quart, and the threepenny loaf should be sold for a halfpenny. The Social Democrats virtually demand that ours shall be a government of the poor, by the poor, and for the poor, and that the destitute and depressed shall only be required to touch a button and the Government will do the rest. Carried to a logical conclusion, they ought to demand that all property shall be equally divided among all persons, and then, after a time, when the spendthrifts have squandered their share, the Government shall step in and make another equal division. How these crude, childish fancies can occupy the attention of adult minds is something of a mystery, but as the Social Democrats claim a following of 4,500 voters, there must be at least that many people in the country of mature years given to methods of thinking usually ascribed to childhood."



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EUGENE V. DEBS.

The Hartford *Post* (Rep.) adds:

"When one stops to analyze the Social-Democratic position and the Regular or Unsocial Democratic demands—to distinguish the Bryan democracy from the Debs democracy—there is really no very essential difference between them. Both are strongly Socialistic, more or less anarchistic, and chiefly made up of protests against what is. . . . Debs is really the more logical representative of the uneasy, dissatisfied, all-on-a-level class, and as such is more entitled to support than Bryan. He is, moreover, frank, outspoken, and consistent, and has been preaching his theories because he believes them and not simply for the purpose of running for President."

The Florida *Times-Union and Citizen* (Dem.) says:

"During the next campaign, reference to 'the Indianapolis platform' will have a meaning new to our ears—henceforth we must forget the Palmer and Buckner movement to look after the deliverance in the same city and passing under the same name, but manipulated by Mr. Debs, and attacking all that is or was Democratic. These men were with us four years ago; they now appear in their true colors, and for this let us be thankful—their presence robbed us of ten votes where they gave us two. They

of a chief. There is no reason why New York should not be a fairly clean city. We grant the resort-keepers all the rights to which they are entitled, but we have an impression that the rest of our citizens also have rights. Chief Devery can't understand that statement, and hence the trouble which has come upon us. His retirement would make real reform possible, but nothing else will."

Controller Coler, whose strong stand against municipal corruption is attracting wide attention, said in an article in last week's *Independent*:

"The situation is serious enough to compel the attention of every honest business man and every public-spirited citizen. No man ever yet quit stealing because he thought he had taken enough. The wrecking of private property and the looting of the city treasury will go on in New York just as long as it can be done with impunity and without fear or danger of the strong hand of the law. So long as fraud is legal there will be fraud. Municipal corruption will not be confined to one administration, one party or faction while it remains a legalized undertaking, any more than the robbery of private corporations will stop while it can be done without hindrance or detection.

"There is but one safe and permanent remedy for public or private corruption: an aroused public opinion that will compel proper laws and the honest and fearless enforcement of them. No public or private interest can long thrive on fraud. Corruption in private business destroys confidence and saps the vitality of the commercial body. In public affairs fraud discredits a municipality, degrades its employees, and debases its citizenship."

The suggestion has been freely made that Mr. Coler would make a splendid mayor, but he declares emphatically that he will not become a candidate for any office. "I have said this right straight along," he said to a representative of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* a few days ago. "I shall endeavor to get out of this office with a good, straight, clean record and back to Wall Street, where I can deal with honest, straightforward men." The *Brooklyn Times* says of his attitude:

"Mr. Coler's position is creditable alike to his patriotism and

to his sagacity, but he is mistaken if he supposes that the people are going to lose sight of him. He has fought and is fighting a good fight; he has shown and is showing the example of stubborn, aggressive, and self-sacrificing rectitude which above all other things are needed in public life, and especially in municipal administration. The politicians may distrust and hate him, but the people have confidence in him, and they will see to it that Tammany treachery is powerless to hurt him if, for instance, he should be, even against his will, a candidate for the office of mayor of New York next year."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CENTRAL AMERICA might be annexed to keep Kentucky company.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

THERE is considerable political Tugela River crossing in progress.—*The Washington Post*.

SOME men are born rich, while others have the good fortune to engage in a Montana senatorial contest.—*The Tacoma Ledger*.

IF Mr. McKinley doesn't soon take another wave-the-old-flag trip the delay may prove dangerous.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

SOME of these nights old man Buller will get to walking in his sleep and will cross the Tugela just from habit.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

IF Congress thinks there has been a real row about Puerto Rico let it try to pass the ship subsidy bill.—*The Chicago Journal*.

GENERAL DEWET is now in command of the Boers, to the intense satisfaction of the professional punster.—*The Chicago Record*.

PRESIDENT KRUGER's plans for peace conditions indicate an entire willingness on his part to overlook the fact that there has ever been any fighting.—*The Washington Star*.

WITH Richard Harding Davis superintending Buller, and Rudyard Kipling directing the entire war from Cape Town, it must be admitted that things look very dark for the Dutch.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

O. K.—Recent events justify those who had prophesied all through that everything would be what is called "O. K." in the end. So soon as the Lords of Kandahar and Khartoum got to work, with the help of Kelly-Kenny, Kekewick at Kimberley was relieved. To this end Kipling's gentleman in Khaki contributed.—*The London Globe*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following list may be regarded as a brief Boer dictionary. Besides a number of the common nouns most frequently used in the war reports and newspapers, it includes a few geographical names made prominent during the past fortnight.

Aasvogel Kop	ās'-fōh'el kop.	Petrusberg	pē'trus-bērg'.
Africander (White South African or Boer)...	af'ri-can'dēr (English). af'ri-can'dēr (Dutch).	pont (ferry)	pont.
Boer	būr.	poort (mountain pass)	pōrt.
berg (mountain)	būrh.	Raad (senate)	rād.
buitenlander (foreigner)	boi'tēn-lant'gr.	raadsherr (senator)	rādzh'hēr.
burgher (citizen)	būrh'gr.	raadhuys (senate house)	rād'hois.
burgerregt (citizenship)	būrh'gr-reht'.	rand (margin of stream)	rant.
burgerwacht (militia)	būrh'gr-wāht.	Rooinek (red-coat, British soldier)	rōi'nek.
commandant (commanding general)	cō'man-dant'.	sluit (dry ditch)	sloit.
commandeer (mobilize, impress into service)	cō'man-dēr'.	spruit (brook, rivulet)	sproit.
commando (a military force, a raid)	cō'man-dō.	stadt (city)	stat.
dam (an artificial lake)	dām.	staat (state)	stāt.
disselboom (pole of ox-wagon)	dis'el-bōm.	staatkunde (politics)	stāt'cun-tū.
donga (water hole or deep ditch)	dop'ga.	staatsraad (council of state)	stāts'rād'.
dop (Boer brandy)	dop.	stemmer (voter)	stem'gr.
dopper (a Puritanical Boer)	dop'gr.	Taal (Boer low-Dutch language)	tāl.
dorp (village)	dorp.	trek (a journey or march by ox-wagon)	trec.
drift (ford of river)	drift.	uit (out of)	oit.
Durban	dūr-ban'.	Uitlander (foreigner)	oit'lant'gr.
Etshowe	ech'au-g.	vaal (valley)	fāl.
fontein (spring of water)	fon-tain'.	vaderlandsliefde (patriotism)	fā'tēr-lants-lif'fū.
Griqualand	grīk'a-land.	veldt (South African prairie)	felt.
jonkherr (member of Volksraad, gentleman)	yonc'hēr.	veldt-cornet (military magistrate)	felt'cor-net.
Kaal Spruit	cāl' sproit'.	veldtheer (general commandant)	felt'hēr.
klip (stone)	clip.	veldtwagter (rural guard)	felt'wān-ter.
kloof (ravine)	clōf.	vereeniging (custom house)	fēr-ēn'ing.
kopje (hill)	cop'yū.	vierkleur (four-colored Boer flag)	fīr'clōr.
kraal (collection of huts, cattle yard)	crāl.	Venter's Vlei	fent'grz flai'.
krantz (cleft between hills)	crants.	vlei (a small lake)	flai.
Kroonstadt	crōn'stat.	volksraad (house of representatives)	folcs'rād.
mealies (maize, Indian corn)	mī'liz.	voortlooper (the driver of the first ox-team)	fōr'lōp'gr.
nek (ridge connecting two hills)	nec.	voorregt (franchise, concession)	fōr'reht.
oom (uncle)	ōm.	voor trekker (a pioneer Boer)	fōr'trec'gr.
oorlog (war)	ōr'log.	vreemdeling (stranger)	frem'dē-ling.
pan (sheet of water)	pān.	Zarp (Boer policeman)	zarp.

a (as in sofa), ā (arm), a (at), ā (fare), ap (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), n=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ē (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), f (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), ī (lad), l or lye=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ſ=ny (union), ſ (bon) F., ſ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), e (not), ō (nor), oi (oil), au (house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ſ (rule), iū (mute), ſ (düne) Ger., u (up), ſ (burn), v (van), wā (waft), wī=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

LETTERS AND ART.

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE SHAKESPEARIAN SONNETS.

DID Shakespeare write the plays that bear his name? Was Hamlet crazy? Who was "W. H.," to whom the Sonnets were addressed? On these questions, the presses are still pouring out books, pamphlets, and magazine articles. Yet in spite of all efforts, we seem to get "no forwarder" in coming to a settled conclusion. So far, indeed, are we from such a conclusion on the last of the three questions that a writer in *The New Century Review* (March)—Mr. F. A. White—comes forward with a brand-new theory, the chief points of which are that the "Mr. W. H." of the dedication stands for William Hathaway, brother to Shakespeare's wife; that both of the young Williams, after being fast friends, fell in love with the same fair maid, Susannah Hamnet; that the wily Hathaway used his own sister as a decoy to catch the Swan of Avon in what he himself, in "Much Ado About Nothing," calls "the beforehand sin"; and that thereupon the fair Susannah, in righteous wrath, spurned the youthful Shakespeare from her and became Hathaway's wife; while the future dramatist, as we all know, made the best of a delicate situation—through a dispensation of the Bishop of Worcester and one reading of the banns—and became the brother-in-law of his quondam friend.

After some arguments from the plays to show how deeply this alleged "beforehand sin" was impressed on Shakespeare's mind, and how it must therefore have been connected with his own prenuptial episode, Mr. White says:

"The theme of the Sonnets, then, must obviously have been a youth of Stratford, obviously 'Mr. W. H.,' obviously William Hathaway, junior, from whom during these three years his business in town drew him ever away, to his exceeding sorrow, even as he says in Sonnet L:

How heavy do I journey on my way,

from Stratford to London after his happy Christmas week's holiday at the former place.

"That Shakespeare was connected with 'W. H.' by the inalienable domestic ties of affinity plainly appears from Sonnet XXV.:

Oh, happy I that love and am beloved,
Where I may not remove nor be removed!

"On coming down to Stratford one Christmas our poet finds in young Hathaway, his nephew, godchild, namesake, bosom friend's child, old sweetheart's child, and might-be 'issue of his own proper loins,' *the very image of her* that he had loved so fondly more than twenty years ago—

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.
(Sonnet III.)

"Three years later he comes down to Stratford again and finds young Hathaway handsomer and liker his mother than ever. When he sees the ever dear mother restored to all the beauty that charmed him some twenty years ago, when he compares the lad now before him with her picture at seventeen or eighteen, and finds the resemblance exact, the plot of the Sonnets is formed within his brain. And tho Shakespeare must have had hurried glances of the boy during his many flying visits, these were both special occasions. The first time, the boy had just left school (before, he had been forever at school or play or evening 'prep,' and his uncle could have seen but little of him), and now he is godfather to his cousin's first child, the mother and her sister Judith being godmothers. Hence most naturally followed the Sonnets enjoining him to marry at the very age that his own godfather had done (eighteen), and have children of his own (shall I presume to guess by his gossip Judith S—) with which the work concludes."

All this, says Mr. White, "is as pleasingly natural as the theory that 'W. H.' is William Herbert, the great patron of literature in Shakespeare's time, is displeasing and unnatural." "As

addressed to him [Herbert], nothing can be more utterly incongruous and absurd, and in more execrable taste. A poem in glorification of the beauty of *any* boy, considered *as* a boy, is bad enough, but combined with the most servile groveling fawning upon a patron, it is sickening, and the poet is utterly degraded by it."

"DISAPPEARING" AUTHORS.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in attempting to explain some of the phenomena of literary popularity, has included in his list of "disappearing" authors some names that will arouse protest, at least in America. By disappearing authors he does not mean those who, like Macaulay and George Eliot, have their periods of depression after great popularity, and then reascend with undimmed luster; but those who strut their little hour upon the literary stage and then disappear forever. And among, not those who have disappeared, but those who are disappearing, he includes the author of "Hypatia," "Westward Ho," and "Water-Babies"—books still very much alive in this country. Says Mr. McCarthy:

"The disappearing authors whom I have in my mind do not, any of them, represent any set school of literature. If they did, their disappearance might be easily explained. It might be said that the public grow tired of the ways, the fashions, the tricks of a school, and are glad to be rid of them once for all. But some of the authors whose disappearance, gradual tho it be, I can not help observing, and whose disappearance I personally regret, were not followers of any particular school, had no set mannerisms or fads, and were indeed in their way thoroughly original. Take, for instance, such a man as Charles Kingsley. Kingsley did not attach himself to any school, so far as novel-writing was concerned. In such a book as 'Alton Locke,' he drew directly from the life he saw around him. There was nothing in a school of literature which flourished at or before his time that could have taught him anything about the scenes he had to picture in his romance. But I wonder what proportion of English-speaking novel-readers take much interest just now in 'Alton Locke.' The same question may be asked about any other of his novels. Yet there has been no reaction against Kingsley that I could see. No sets of new critics have gone to work to disparage him and to teach us that we were all wrong when we consented to admire him. I am afraid there can be no doubt that he is one of the disappearing authors."

So also, we are told, are Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, and Charles Lever to be reckoned with this submerged class. There is another class, however, who, while unread except by scholars or the select few, always maintain their hold upon public reverence—such writers as Richardson, Smollett, Mrs. Inchbald, and, in a sense, Fielding, Dr. Johnson, Miss Austen, and Miss Edgeworth, who may be regarded as a species of literary demigods, secure as the constellations of their enduring place above the eyes of men.

England and America are more loath to part with their pseudo-gods than are the French, who, after raising a mortal to the heights of literary deification, manifest a positive eagerness to speed him in his career into the ranks of disappearing authors, and to fill his place with some one new:

"In the present anxiety for novelty, which prevails, I am told, in France, the next thing that happens, after a man has obtained a settled reputation, is that the critics pronounce him to belong already to the old school, and say that he had better cease to lag superfluous on the stage. There would seem to be three stages in the career of a French literary man, according to this account—first, the striving after a reputation; second, the reputation achieved; and, third, the intimation that he has done his work and that the world wants no more of him. Of course, I do not suppose, for a moment, that this impatience of the older school and tumultuous welcome of any newer school applies to the really great minds in any department of letters. Balzac and Victor Hugo, I presume, do not grow old. The growing intoler-

ance of authors who belong to an older epoch asserts itself, I take it for granted, only against the class I have been venturing to describe as disappearing authors. . . .

"But I do not think that such is the feeling with which in England and America we regard our disappearing authors. We do not want them to disappear, we are not always conscious that they are disappearing, we might perhaps entreat some of them to stay with us if we knew that they were taking their departure; but we do not notice their going at the time, and after a while we become conscious that they are gone."

SOME POETS OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO.

ASIDE of literary New York not often seen by the visitor or recognized by the critic is the life which gathers in the little Canal Street cafés in the heart of the East Side, where Russian Jewish exiles—musicians, Socialists, actors, journalists, and poets—gather each afternoon and evening to discuss poetry and ethics, politics and society, over their coffee, and where the café-keepers themselves—serious, often somber of mind—frequently join in the discussion. There are many poets to be found in these gatherings, but, of them all, four men stand out as really men of uncommon talent—Morris Rosenfeld, Eliakim Zunker, Menahem Dolitski, and Abraham Wald. Mr. Hutchins Hapgood, in *The Critic* (March), gives an account of these Yiddish *littérateurs*. He writes:

"One of the four, Morris Rosenfeld, is already well known to the English-speaking world through a translation of some of his poems. Two of the other three are equally well known, but only to the Jewish people. One is famous throughout Jewish Russia. The other is very young and known only to the New York Ghetto. All four are not only poets but men of interesting personality.

"The oldest of the four poets is Eliakim Zunker. It is he that is known to millions of people in Russia and to the whole New York Ghetto. He is the poet of the common people, the beloved of all, the poet of the housewife, of the Jew who is so ignorant that he does not even know his own family name. To still more ignorant people, if such are possible, he is known by what after all is his distinctive title, Eliakim the *Badchen*, or the Wedding Bard. He writes in Yiddish, the universal language of the Jew, dubbed 'jargon' by the Hebrew aristocrat. Zunker is now a printer in Rutgers' Square, and has largely given up his duties as *Badchen*, but at one time he was so famous in that capacity that he went to a wedding once or twice every day, and made in that way a large income. His part at the ceremony was to address the bride and bridegroom in verse so solemn that it would bring tears to their eyes, and then entertain the guests with burlesque lines. He composed the music as well as the verses, and did both extempore. When he left his home to attend the wedding there was no idea in his head as to what he would say. He left that to the result of a hurried talk before the ceremony with the wedding guests and the relatives of the couple. Zunker's wedding verses died as soon as they were born, but there are sixty-five collections of his poems, hundreds of which are sung every day to young and old throughout Russia. Many others have never been published, for Zunker is a poet who composes as he breathes, whose every feeling and idea quivers into poetic expression, and who preserves only an accidental part of what he does.

"He is a man of about seventy years of age, with kind little eyes, a gray beard, and spare, short figure. As he sits in his printing-office in the far East Side he wears a small black cap on his head. Adjoining the office is another room, in which he lives with his wife and several children. The stove, the dining-table, the beds, are all in the same room, which is bare and chill. . . . More than any of the three poets whom we are to mention, with the possible exception of Morris Rosenfeld, Zunker has a fresh lyric quality which has gone far to endear him to the people. Yet in spite of his sweet bird-like speed of expression, Zunker's is a poetry of ideas, altho the ideas are simple, fragmentary, and fanciful, and are seldom sustained beyond what is admissible to the lyric touch. The pale cast of thought, less marked in Zunker's work than in that of the other three poets, is also a common characteristic of Jewish poetry. Melancholy, patriotic, and

thoughtful, what is lacking in Zunker is what all modern Jewish poetry lacks and what forms a sweet part of Anglo-Saxon literature—the distinctively sensuous element. A Keats is a Hebrew impossibility. The poetry of simple presentation, of the qualities of mere physical nature, is strikingly absent in the imaginative work of this serious and moral people. The intellectual element is always noticeable, even in simple Zunker, the poet of the people."

Of Morris Rosenfeld, poet and former tailor, Mr. Hapgood writes:

"Full of tears are the man and his song. Zunker, Dolitzki, and Wald, altho in their verse runs the eternal melancholy of poetry and of the Jews, have yet physical buoyancy and a robust spirit. But Rosenfeld, small, dark, and fragile in body, with fine eyes and drooping eyelashes, and a plaintive, childlike voice, is weary and sick—a simple poet, a sensitive child, a bearer of burdens, an East Side tailor. Zunker and Dolitzki have shown themselves able to cope with their hard conditions; but the sad little Rosenfeld, unpractical and incapable in all but his songs, has had the hardest time of all. His life has been typical of that of many a delicate poet—a life of privation, of struggle borne by weak shoulders, and a spirit and temperament not fitted to meet the world. . . .

"Next to Zunker, Rosenfeld is the most popular of the four Jewish poets. Zunker is most popular in Russia, Rosenfeld in this country. Both write in the universal Yiddish or 'jargon,' both are simple and spontaneous, musical and untutored. But, unlike Zunker, Rosenfeld is a thorough representative, one might say victim, of the modern spirit. Zunker sings to an older and more buoyant Jewish world, to the Russian Hebrew village, and the country at large. Rosenfeld in weary accents sings to the maimed spirit of the Jewish slums. It is a fresh, naïve note, the pathetic cry of the bright spirit crushed in the poisonous air of the Ghetto. The only song that Rosenfeld has printed in English is this:

I lift mine eyes against the sky,
The clouds are weeping, so am I;
I lift mine eyes again on high,
The sun is smiling, so am I.
Why do I smile? Why do I weep?
I do not know; it lies too deep.

I hear the winds of autumn sigh,
They break my heart, they make me cry;
I hear the birds of lovely spring,
My hopes revive, I help them sing.
Why do I sing? Why do I cry?
It lies so deep, I know not why."

Abraham Wald, who is but twenty-eight years old, and the least known of the poets mentioned, is in several respects the most interesting. Mr. Hapgood says of him:

"He is the only one who is on a level with the intellectual alertness of the day. His education is broad and in some respects thorough. . . . He is an imaginative critic, a violent Socialist, and an excitable lover of nature. One of his friends called the poet on one occasion an intellectual *débauché*. It was in a Canal Street café, where Wald was talking in an excited tone to several other intellectuals. He is a short, stocky man, with a suggestion of physical power. His eyes are brilliant, and there seems to be going on in him a sort of intellectual consumption. He is restlessly intense in manner, speaks in images, and is always passionately convinced of the truth which he sees so clearly but seldom expresses in cold logic. His fevered idealism meets you in his frank, quick gaze and impulsive and rapid speech.

"Lacking in repose, balance, and sobriety of thought, Wald is well described by his friend's phrase. Equally well he may be called the Jewish bohemian. He is not dissipated in the ordinary sense. Coffee and tea are the drinks he finds in his little cafés. But in these places he practically lives, disputing, arguing, expanding, with whomsoever he may find. He has no fixed home, but sleeps wherever inevitable weariness finds him. He prefers to sleep not at all. Like all his talented tribe he is poor, and makes an occasional dollar by writing a poem or an article for an East Side newspaper. When he has collected three or four dollars he quits the newspaper office and seeks again his beloved café, violently to impart his quick-coming thoughts and impulses. Only after his money is gone—and it lasts him many days—does

he return to his work on the paper, the editor of which must be an uncommonly good-natured fellow.

"Wald's is the poetry of Socialism, and one form is as turbulent as the other."

WHITMAN AND BROWNING AS POETS OF BARBARISM.

PROF. GEORGE SANTAYANA, of Harvard University, is the author of a volume of criticism, entitled "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion," in which the idea is advanced that poetry and religion are identical in essence, and differ merely in the way in which they are attached to practical affairs. Poetry is called religion when it intervenes in life; and religion, when it merely supervenes upon life, is seen to be nothing but poetry.

The professor elaborates this idea in a philosophical way. His first chapter is devoted to tracing the relations and differences between the understanding, the imagination, and mysticism. The imagination is the common ground on which all minds meet and understand one another; therefore the great necessity for its highest product, poetry.

The chapter that will probably attract the most attention is that on the "Poetry of Barbarism," which title is applied to the most original of the poetical product of modern times. Whitman and Browning, about whom critics have differed more than about any other two poets, are, he declares, the chief exponents of this poetry of barbarism. All modern poetry is more or less deficient, we are told, in the power of idealization. The poetry of the Homeric times was the sweetest and the sanest the world has ever seen, the most faultless in taste, and the most even and lofty in inspiration. Homer was the first and greatest of poets, notwithstanding his age of suffering and ignorance. Dante had not his sanity, breadth, and vigor, and Shakespeare falls short of Homer in taste, in sustained inspiration, in consecration, and in rationality.

Coming down to our own day, Professor Santayana thinks that with all the accumulated experience of the ages, with the vast complexity of life, and with the new views of the universe given to men by modern science, our poets have proved themselves incapable of any high wisdom, incapable of any imaginative rendering of human life and its meaning. They give us episodes and studies, a sketch of this curiosity, a glimpse of that romance; they have no total vision, no grasp of the whole reality, and consequently no capacity for a sane and steady idealization.

"The comparatively barbarous ages," he writes, "had a poetry of the ideal; they had visions of beauty, order, and perfection. This age of material elaboration has no sense for these things. Its fancy is retrospective, whimsical, and flickering; its ideals, when it has any, are negative and partial; its moral strength is a blind and miscellaneous vehemence. Its poetry, in a word, is the poetry of barbarism."

The professor gives a double reason for considering modern poetry barbarous. The imagination of the race has been formed partly in the school of classic literature and polity, and partly in the school of Christian piety.

"This duality of inspiration, this contradiction between the two accepted methods of rationalizing the world, has been a chief source of that incoherence, that romantic indistinctness and imperfection, which largely characterizes the products of the modern arts. A man can not serve two masters; yet the conditions have not been such as to allow him wholly to despise the one, or wholly to obey the other."

To be either wholly pagan or Christian is now impossible. The civilization of the one has perished, and the illusion of the other has vanished. So there has grown up a man feeling independent of either of them and confident of his absolute power. This man has no memory for the past, and his ignorance of it

has bred in his mind contempt for its teachings. The past is now a ruin, not an authority. Art as well as man must have its ancestry; but the modern artist does not copy and remember. He therefore writes as a barbarian, without any past to assist him. His imagination is undisciplined. The defects of his art are lack of distinction, absence of beauty, confusion of ideas, and incapacity permanently to please.

Walt Whitman and Browning, on two different planes, Professor Santayana considers the best illustrations of barbarous poets:

"They are both analytic poets—poets who seek to reveal and express the elemental as opposed to the conventional; but the dissolution has progressed much further in Whitman than in Browning, doubtless because Whitman began at a much lower stage of moral and intellectual organization; for the good will to be radical was present in both. The elements to which Browning reduces experience are still passions, characters, persons; Whitman carries the disintegration further and knows nothing but moods and particular images."

Considering these two poets separately, the professor grants Whitman the possession of a profound inspiration and a splendid courage; but he presents his swarm of men and objects as they might strike the retina in a sort of waking dream. It is the most sincere possible confession of the lowest—the most primitive—type of perception. All ancient poets are sophisticated in comparison, and give proof of longer intellectual and moral training. Walt Whitman has gone back to the innocent style of Adam, when the animals filed before him one by one, and he called each of them by its name. We quote again:

"The absence of any principle of solution or of a sustained style enables him to render aspects of things and of emotions which would have eluded a trained writer. He is therefore interesting even where he is grotesque or perverse. He has accomplished by the sacrifice of almost every other good quality, something never so well done before. He has approached common life without bringing in his mind any higher standard by which to criticize it. He has seen it not in contrast with an ideal, but as the expression of forces more indeterminate and elementary than itself; and the vulgar in this cosmic setting has appeared to him sublime."

Professor Santayana further points out that in Whitman's poetry there is not a single story or character. His only hero is Myself, the "single separate person." The critic thinks Walt Whitman's dream of the American man and woman is unrealized and unrealizable in America as elsewhere. Whitman's insight into man did not go beyond a sensuous sympathy. He did not know men's hearts, and could never realize his dearest ambition—to become the poet of the people. For the people, like the early races whose poetry was ideal, are natural believers in perfection. They have no doubts about the absolute desirability of wealth and learning and power, none about the worth of pure goodness and pure love. Nothing is further from the common people than the corrupt desire to be primitive. Whitman's music and philosophy are those of a barbarian, nay almost a savage.

Of Browning the author says:

"Apart from a certain superficial grotesqueness to which we are soon accustomed, he easily arouses and engages the reader by the pithiness of his phrase, the volume of his passion, the vigor of his moral judgment, the liveliness of his historical fancy. It is obvious that we are in the presence of a great writer, of a great imaginative force, of a master in the expression of emotion. What is perhaps not so obvious, but no less true, is that we are in the presence of a barbaric genius, of a truncated imagination, of a thought and an art inchoate and ill digested, of a volcanic eruption that tosses itself quite blindly and ineffectually into the sky."

Browning's greatest failures, declares the professor, are a lack of rationality and the indifference to perfection. A sign of these is his turgid style, weighty without nobility, pointed without naturalness or precision. Another sign is the "realism" of the

personages, who, quite like men and women in actual life, are always displaying traits of character and never attaining character as a whole. Browning should have kept within the sphere of drama and analysis, where he was strong. Instead, he allowed his own temperament and opinion to vitiate his representations of life, so that he sometimes turned the expression of a violent passion into the last word of what he thought a religion. He had a didactic vein, a habit of judging the spectacle he evoked and of loading the passions he depicted with his visible sympathy or scorn.

Browning's treatment of the passion of love, a passion to which he gives great prominence and in which he finds the highest significance, best illustrates his defects as a poet. The love he depicted was always of the same quality—the quality of passion. It never sinks into sensuality, it is always a passion of Browning's imagination. On the other hand, it never rises into contemplation: mingled as it may be with friendship, with religion, or with various forms of natural tenderness, it always remains a passion, a hypnotization with another person for its object or cause.

Browning, like Whitman, and indeed in keeping with his age, has tried to ignore all the lessons of the past. He would subject his emotions and his imagination neither to pagan nor Christian discipline. The soul which he trusted is the barbarous soul, the "spontaneous Me" of his half-brother Whitman. Whitman is the poet of sense perception. Browning rose above that level. His favorite subject-matter is the stream of thought and feeling in his mind; he is the poet of soliloquy.

Professor Santayana concludes that, tho Browning's sphere was more subtle than Whitman's, it was still elementary. It lay far below the social and historical reality in which Shakespeare moved; far below the comprehension and cosmic sphere of every great epic poet. Browning did not even reach the intellectual plane of such contemporary poets as Tennyson and Mathew Arnold, who, whatever may be thought of their powers, did not study consciousness for itself, but for the sake of its meaning and of the objects which it revealed.

MR. CHOATE'S LIST OF IMMORTAL BOOKS.

IN a recent speech before the Authors' Club in London, Mr. Choate named four books which, in his judgment, have established their claims to immortality. The books are: "Don Quixote," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler." The London *Spectator* explains that Mr. Choate was not thinking of the bright and shining stars of the intellectual firmament such as Homer, Dante, Vergil, Shakespeare, nor of the Bible; but solely of "those specific self-contained books which are most widely read by English-speaking people and which presumably have most influenced them." *The Spectator* thinks the list not a bad one; but it proceeds to amend it by eliminating two of the four books and substituting three others. Of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress" there can be no doubt; they must be given a place in any such list. *The Spectator* says:

"It is probable that, next to the Bible, no works have ever been more widely read than these, for hundreds of editions of each have been published, not only in English, but in every civilized and some uncivilized languages. If we had to select one self-contained English work which stood out by its glorious imagination, its spiritual import, its profound wisdom and yet its charming simplicity, its pure style, and universal appeal, we should unhesitatingly choose 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' But what of Mr. Choate's other two books—'Don Quixote' and 'The Compleat Angler'? The former is probably the greatest romance ever composed, the glory of Spanish literature, unrivaled in its kind, brimful of humor, satire, imagination, and knowledge of human nature. It has been frequently translated into English,

and the translation of Jarvis in particular is not only faithful but is in itself a very good piece of English literature. But is 'Don Quixote' really universally read in England? Or is it one of those numerous works more talked of than read? . . . Now, it seems to us essential to the universality and permanence of a book in Mr. Choate's sense of the word that both sexes and all ages beyond immature youth should read and delight in it. The best judges of literature have delighted and will always delight in 'Don Quixote,' but does the average English person delight in that great romance? We doubt it."

Moreover Walton's book is not at all a universal book, altho rare and excellent of its kind. Bacon's "Essays" should have been included; so also should "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." "Putting on one side any single poem, such as 'Paradise Lost' or 'The Ancient Mariner,' masterpieces of human genius," *The Spectator* thinks that the three works named stand at least as good a chance of immortality as the two named by Mr. Choate to which it has excepted. The writer concludes thus: "But we must add that, 'The Pilgrim's Progress' apart, the most permanent glories of English literature are to be found in her greatest poems. It is these which mark the abiding spiritual and intellectual power of England among the nations."

LE GALLIENNE'S TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY LANIER.

ABOUT two years ago, a well-known French critic, M. Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc), brought to the attention of France the noble verse and still more noble life of Sidney Lanier, whom she described as "an exceptional being, penetrated with the worship of the beautiful, whose every act was an utterance of the music of his soul." Now comes Mr. Richard Le Gallienne with an equally enthusiastic appeal to British readers to make Lanier's acquaintance. Says Le Gallienne (in the London *Academy*):

"Seven years ago Messrs. Gay & Bird published an edition of his poems in this country, yet he remains virtually unknown—and hundreds of poetry lovers are the poorer for it. I had been fortunate enough to know him two or three years before, through an article by Mr. Stedman in an American magazine. Some of the extracts then made had never forsaken my memory. With the publication of Messrs. Gay & Bird's edition I took the opportunity of knowing the whole poems; and two of my friends, not inglorious as poets themselves, will, I know, recall a night of poetical debauch—I mean a debauch of poetry!—in which I passed on my new-found treasure to them. They thought him no less wonderful than I did; and his strenuous, romantic, pitiful history moved them as it moved me."

Mr. Le Gallienne quotes at considerable length from "Marshes of Glynn," and, referring to that poem and to "Sunrise," he comments as follows:

"Had he written all his other poems, and missed writing these (striking, suggestive, and fine-lined as those other poems often are), he could hardly have been said to succeed in his high poetic ambition—as by these two poems I think he must be allowed to succeed. In the other poems you see many of the qualities, perhaps all the qualities, which strike you in the 'Hymns'—the impassioned observation of nature, the Donne-like 'metaphysical' fancy, the religious and somewhat mystic elevation of feeling expressed often in terms of a deep imaginative understanding of modern scientific conceptions; in fact, you find all save the important quality of that ecstasy which in the 'Hymns' fuses all into one splendid flame of adoration upon the altar of the visible universe. The ecstasy of modern man as he stands and beholds the sunrise, or the coming of the stars, or any such superb, elemental glory, has perhaps never been so keenly translated into verse. Those who heard Lanier play remarked upon 'the strange violin effects which he conquered from the flute.' Is it fanciful to feel that in these long, sweeping, and heart-breaking sensitive lines, Lanier equally cheated his father, who, as we have seen, 'feared for him the fascination of the violin'?"

Of the circumstances under which "Sunrise" was written, Mr. Le Gallienne says: "Only nine months before his death we read that 'when too feeble to raise his food to his mouth, with a fever temperature of 104°,' he penciled his finest poem, called 'Sunrise.' Such, indeed, is what Mr. William Watson calls 'the imperative breath of song.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LAUGHTER IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

STUDIES of laughter from a scientific point of view are numerous. The best known, perhaps, is that made by Darwin in his "Expression of Emotion in Men and Animals." The latest has just been published (Paris, 1900) by Dr. J. M. Raulin, who calls his book an "anatomical, psycho-physiological, and pathological study." To show what has already been written on the



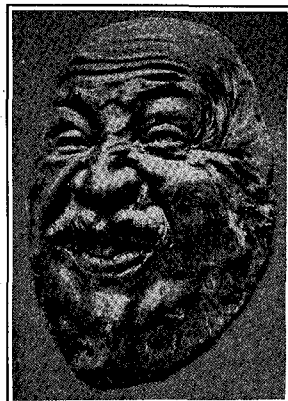
REAL LAUGH.

subject, it may suffice to say that the author gives a bibliography that fills eight closely printed pages. Dr. Raulin's book is reviewed in the *Revue Encyclopédique* by Dr. Jean Philippe. The reviewer notes that a complete study of laughter must include the anatomy and physiology of the organs involved, an examination of its mental and physical causes, and finally its pathology, which is important in the case of morbid or hysterical laughter. Of its anatomy, after enumerating the several muscles con-

cerned in the movement, Dr. Philippe says:

"Long ago, Aristotle said that laughter is peculiar to man because our skin is more delicate than that of other animals. This explanation has caused considerable merriment, but I believe that we shall have to go back to it. To-day we prefer to say that man alone can laugh, because he alone has the complete apparatus for laughter. Some anatomists even say that the negro can laugh only in such degree as he attains to higher civilization. However this may be, the muscles of laughter do not appear in animals lower than the highest of the primates; in others they are but rudiments, so that even most of the monkeys do not laugh.

"But muscular action is not all that there is to laughter; respiration and circulation also take part in it, and their rôle, tho less apparent, is not less important. The afflux of the blood in the arteries . . . undergoes in laughter great modification. The blood is quickened, and at the same time the vasomotor nerves dilate the arteries and increase its volume, so that the eyes shine, etc. As for respiration, laughter prevents the closure of the glottis and profoundly changes the rhythm of breathing; the vocal chords are contracted, and the expired air causes them to vibrate. . . . The emission of air even takes on, at certain moments, the sound of the vowels; women and children laugh on *i* and *e* [English *ē* and *ā*], with men *a* [as in father] and *o* prevail."

LAUGHTER WITH TEARS
(MASK BY CARRIÈS).

Regarding the psychology of laughter, Dr. Philippe notes that its scale runs from the sad smile of melancholy, near to tears, to the mad fit of laughter which is also productive of tears. Between these limits he distinguishes four principal forms: the simple smile; the smile with parted lips, extending to the whole face; the stage where the throat and larynx take part; and the fit of laughter that extends to the

whole body. The earlier stages can be simulated; not so the latter, according to Dr. Philippe. Of morbid laughter, the writer tells us that it is a symptom of disease, and he goes on to say about it:

"The clinician should know these symptomatic laughs; they are valuable to him because they appear especially in nervous or mental diseases, . . . when attentive observation of the patient's laughter may often aid in diagnosis. Thus we have the laugh of sclerosis, that of paralysis, of chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, mania, delirium, idiocy. Each has its permanent symptoms for the one who is able to decipher them, for they have to do with a group of determinate muscles, always the same in the same cases. . . . The study of morbid laughter enables us to determine which cerebral or medullary centers correspond to each of the muscles involved and to mark their places on a chart of the brain. For if a lesion in a certain part of the brain corresponds to paralysis or contraction of a given organ, it is evidently the motor center of that organ. Thus the study of these morbid types of laughter enables pathological anatomists to disentangle the net of nerve-fibers and to follow their course from brain to muscle."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE MUSCLES OF LAUGHTER.

FOOD PRESERVATIVES, HARMFUL AND OTHERWISE.

IT has recently been asserted that the addition of chemical preservatives to various food-products is on the increase, and that, owing to the demand for this purpose, the sale of borax alone has increased 1,000 per cent. If this be true, says Dr. Thorne Smith, of the University of Idaho, in an article in *The American Kitchen Magazine*, disorders of the digestive organs have probably increased correspondingly. Dr. Smith goes on to say:

"It is customary to divide antiseptics used as preservatives into two classes: those considered harmful and those not so, or at least not harmful to the majority of people. In the latter class we should probably place vinegar, alcohol, sugar, salt, spices, and a number of other common products of like nature. There never seems to have been any question but that these are without bad effect on a sound organism. They are easily recognized by the taste or smell. But the other class contains the dangerous elements. They can be used in such small quantities that by the ordinary means they are not detected. It is only in recent years that this class of poisons has come into use on a large scale, and now the wholesale grocery or packing-house that is not using them is indeed rare. Has the reader ever stopped to think what this means? No matter how carelessly an article has been prepared for the market, how unclean the article or the establishment may be in which it is prepared, a liberal dose of 'preservative' in one of its various forms acts as a cure-all, and the consumer receives the benefit. And the benefit is what—indigestion and its consequent disorders."

Dr. Smith next proceeds to enumerate the chief chemical preservatives. First among them as a destroyer of good digestion stands salicylic acid, which, he says, "has posed under more names than the alphabet has letters." To quote again:

"Under the name of 'preservalin' it has posed as the best friend of canned fruit. Advertised in the leading journals as a most wonderful and at the same time harmless agent, it has found sale at ten times its market value and has gained access to many kitchens. What is the effect of this drug? All condemn it as unfit for food in the minutest quantity, and more than a minute quantity is required to produce the result desired. There seems to be no division of opinion unless it be that of the dealers on the one hand and science, backed up by hundreds of observa-

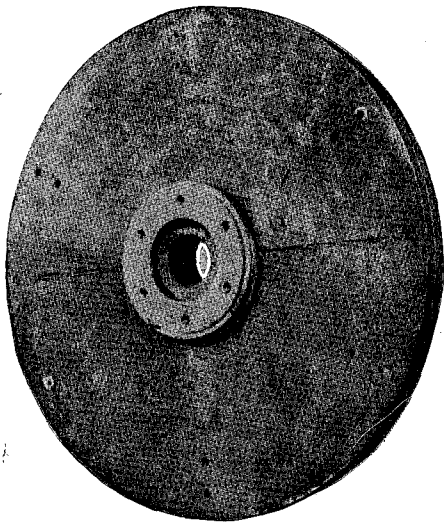
tions, on the other. . . . Salicylic acid is a near relative of carbolic acid, and the supply comes chiefly from coal-tar. It is largely used in catsups, wines, and various canned goods. . . .

"The next most used preservative is boracic acid, or this acid combined with soda, then known as borax. While not so commonly known or offered to the housekeeper, it is none the less bad in its effects. The results are much the same as in the use of salicylic acid. It is not so easily detected by the taste, hence it can be used more indiscriminately without fear of spoiling the article offered. . . . It can be used in milk, sausage, and various smoked products, without fear of detection by the ordinary means of smell or taste. Its use in milk especially is objectionable owing to the fact that this food is so largely consumed by children, where small amounts of deleterious additions produce more evident results than in adults. How many deaths ascribed to other causes might be traced to this preservative? Next to its use in milk it is probably most used in attempting to keep meat in a fresh condition. To do this it is necessary to use large amounts and to a person with a weak digestive ability it becomes unbearable. . . .

"Formic aldehyd is probably third in importance as a preserving agent, and as such is coming rapidly into use. It is also known to the trade as formalin and is so advertised. It can be sold only in the liquid, and as such is not often advertised to the housekeeper. It is, however, becoming more generally used by the manufacturers and canners."

That the use of these and other "embalming" substances has increased of late, there is little reason to doubt, and it seems quite possible that he who wishes to avoid them will have to "put up" his fruits, meats, and jellies at home, as was generally done in the days of our grandmothers.

A Novel Application of Magnetism.—Magnetic attraction is now applied to connect the running parts of machines in place of the usual "clutches" used for coupling. The so-called "magnetic clutch," invented by B. J. Arnold, a Chicago engineer, has, it is said, proved very successful and is noteworthy as an attempt to utilize electromagnetic attraction in a new way. The device is thus described in *The Railway Gazette*:



MAGNETIC CLUTCH (DIAMETER 100 IN.) FOR TRANSMITTING 3,000 HORSE POWER.

turned on, to magnetize these disks, which are thus drawn into very close contact and held there as long as current flows through the coils. Magnetic action alone, however, is not relied upon to keep the surfaces from sliding the one on the other; the contact surfaces being rough, the pressure caused by the attraction between the two plates prevents any slipping, and it is only a question of making the disks large enough to transmit the desired amount of power.

"The energizing circuit is controlled by a switch put at any convenient place. It thus becomes possible in throwing a generator in or out of service to control it entirely from the switch-board, where all the regulating devices and measuring instruments are within the reach of one attendant. These clutches are neat in appearance and compact in design."

The largest of these "clutches," which is shown in the illustration,

is one of three now in use in a large electric-lighting station in St. Louis, Mo. It is over eight feet in diameter, makes 150 turns a minute, and transmits 3,000 horse-power, yet can be released in an instant by pressing a button.

A GOLDEN PLANET.

AN account of some interesting observations on the planet Venus, made in the Peruvian Mountains, is contained in the new volume of the "Annals of Harvard Observatory," just published. Garret P. Serviss, writing from New York to *The North American* (Philadelphia, March 5), notes that these contradict the views that have been generally entertained concerning the planet, which, being the only one that closely resembles the earth in size, has been assumed to be the abode of creatures more or less like ourselves, if it is inhabited at all. The huge outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, and the others, have been regarded as the youthful worlds of the solar system, while Venus has been looked upon as perhaps even further advanced in development than the earth. But if the Harvard observations are to be relied upon, Professor Serviss tells us, we may, on the contrary, regard Venus as in a stage corresponding to our earth's early days. He says:

"The new astronomical annals, above referred to, describe the studies made with the Harvard telescope in the serene air of the Peruvian Mountains and at Arequipa. There it has been found that Venus's atmosphere exercises a very powerful refraction upon the rays of light passing through it. This refraction indicates that the atmosphere to which it is due is exceedingly dense. But only that part of Venus's atmosphere which lies above the level of her clouds is subject to observation, so that it must be inferred that the deeper or lower portion of her air, lying in contact with the actual surface of the planet, is many times more dense than the atmosphere of the earth at sea level. This is the conclusion of Prof. W. H. Pickering, and he suggests an analogy with the condition of the air that enwrapped our globe untold millions of years ago.

"According to the Laplace theory of the origin of the earth and other planets from a series of rings successively squared off from the contracting solar nebula, Venus, being nearer to the sun than the earth is, should have been born later. This would correspond with the view, now advocated, that Venus is less advanced as a world in a double sense—new to our eyes and new with regard to its age and state of development. . . .

"A very interesting suggestion from these discoveries is the probability that Venus contains proportionately more of the denser elements, such as gold, lead, mercury, and other heavy metals, than the earth does. If the size of Venus is measured by the exterior diameter of her atmospheric shell, then her mean density comes out less than that of the earth; but adopting the view which the Arequipa observations make much more probable, that the real surface of the planet lies deep beneath its cloudy envelope, the result is different, and Venus exceeds the earth in comparative density. This, again, is what should be expected from the nebular theory of the formation of the solar system, for the heavier elements would fall and condense toward the center, and the planetary rings last left off would include a greater proportion of them. So Venus may be emphatically a golden world, and it would be, perhaps, a fair inference that when she is ready for inhabitants of our kind the metal of crime will exert its baleful influence even more fatally there than it has done here, altho, on the other hand, there might prove to be enough, and even too much, gold for all.

"If it is a world of gold, it is also a world of sunshine, which is developing in the evening star. Venus has about twice as much sunlight to the square mile as the earth has, and she gets it with remarkable uniformity. In her orbit, she does not alternately approach and recede from the sun to any extent as our globe does, and, her exits being upright to the plane of her orbit, she is neither blessed nor troubled with changes of season."

These views, Professor Serviss goes on to say, are far more pleasing than the older ones, which represented Venus as a desert

planet, stuck fast upon her axis and blasted with heat on one side and cold on the other. The Arequipa observations, he tells us, show none of those markings whose motionlessness was supposed to warrant these conclusions. They also fail to show the gigantic polar mountains capped with eternal ice, and the great expanses of snow reported by some previous observers. Professor Serviss says, in conclusion:

"Evidently Venus is pursuing the course of planetary evolution in its regular order, but with the promise of ultimately reaching a stage which may be more attractive than any phase of the earth's development. Those who choose to speculate on the possibility that spiritual creatures may be able to travel through space when relieved of their mortal fetters and may acquire new bodies in other worlds, can turn with satisfaction to the contemplation of Venus as a future home, when the earth has ceased to be a desirable or possible place of abode."

PROPULSION OF VESSELS BY WATER JETS.

A PROPOSAL to drive a boat at phenomenal speed by the reaction of a jet of water pumped from the stern crops up every now and then. According to John A. Grening, who writes on the subject in *Science and Industry* (Scranton, Pa., March),

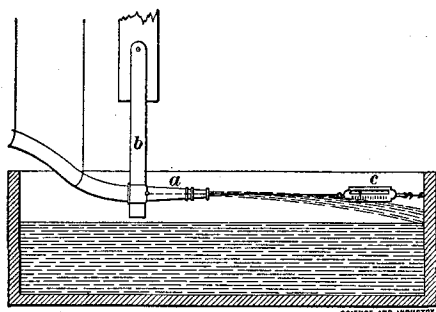


FIG. 1.

this plan is to be classed with a thousand other startling schemes that aim at revolutionizing marine traffic and never materialize.

All vessels that use paddle-wheels or propellers, he says, are really driven by the reaction of a stream of

water, caused to flow in a direction opposite to that of the vessel's course. The proposal to use a jet of water at the stern simply aims to substitute a pump for the wheel or screw. Says Mr. Grening:

"While this is an entirely feasible method of propulsion, it is in its application that the greatest and costliest mistakes have been made by amateur designers—mistakes due solely to lack of elementary knowledge. Two of the favorite claims of inventors of new systems of jet propulsion are as follows:

"1. That a stream of water, issuing from a nozzle under water, reacts on the surrounding water, and tends to drive the nozzle in the opposite direction in the same way that a solid rod issuing from the same nozzle would react on a stone wall.

"2. That projecting a small stream at a high velocity is exactly the same thing as projecting a large stream at a low velocity, and, consequently, they can use small, fast-running machinery of light weight, besides getting rid of what is claimed to be complicated machinery used in screw and paddle-wheel propulsion.

"Both of these claims are fallacious, and any system of jet propulsion based on either or both must prove a disappointing failure, as the claims are not in accordance with the laws of nature. Taking up the first claim, it is an indisputable fact that it is entirely immaterial whether a stream of water is projected into the water surrounding it, against a solid object, or into the

air; if the stream and its velocity are equal in all cases, the reactions will be equal."

Failure to understand this proposition, says the writer, caused the costly failure of a recently designed vessel, because it was based on the hypothesis that the reaction of the projected stream would be much greater under water than it was in air. The apparatus shown in the illustrations was devised to show the falsity of this idea. It consists of a suspended hose whose nozzle is fastened to a spring balance. When water issues from the hose, the reaction pulls on the balance, which registers the tension. This is found to be the same when the jet issues into the air (Fig. 1) as when it is under water (Fig. 2). The result was also the same when the hose and balance were removed from the box and the jet was allowed to disperse in the free air.

The second claim, Mr. Grening goes on to say, is equally fallacious. The work done is proportional to the square of the velocity, and hence much more must be expended to project a small jet at high velocity than a large one at a low velocity, while the propulsive power, being proportional simply to the momentum, is not correspondingly great. For maximum efficiency, the projected jet should be very large and have a low velocity. Hence a large pump is required, which is expensive. Mr. Grening admits that jet propulsion is feasible and, under certain circumstances, suitable. He states that in England several life-boats having jet propellers are in use, and are giving satisfaction. But for large vessels jet propulsion is about the most uneconomical method that could be devised.

FUTURE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY?

WILL wireless telegraphy become part of the world's system of communication, or will it be looked upon as a mere scientific toy? It is not to be denied that it is still in an evolutionary stage, and that its final form has not yet appeared. In this respect it resembles the development of our present telegraph system. *Electricity*, in a leading editorial (February 14), reminds us that the first constructions by Morse were limited in practical working distances. The present elementary experiments in wireless telegraphy are likewise limited and to about the same extent. Marconi, we are reminded, has lately operated over longer distances than in his former trials; but he and his friends despair of effective service, from present constructions, over a distance of one hundred miles. He can not concentrate the electric undulations into a bundle of rays having a definite direction, or concentrate or focus them on the distant receiver. They diverge in all directions from the common center of the transmitter, and are weakened by dissipation in space. The writer goes on to say:

"Some of our electrical authorities very much doubt the practicability of wireless systems of communication to distances beyond an unobstructed line of vision, on account of the earth's curvature, and for this reason we see some experimenters climbing mountains to increase the electrical horizon of vision, while others are dreaming of balloons and Eiffel towers.

"Professor Bell's telephonic toy became a commercial success when the microphonic transmitter came to his assistance, and Professor Morse secured undying fame as a public benefactor when the automatic relay was used to take up his messages and, so to speak, reinforce the enfeebled electric current, and thus enable the telegraph to be used as an instantaneous messenger from one side of a great continent to the other.

"Wireless telegraphy, and later on a wireless telephony, must soon pass through a similar development to secure a wide commercial utilization.

"At present investigators are doubtful of their ability to send the undulations from the wireless transmitter along a well-defined path of parallel rays."

The writer of the editorial goes on to suggest that all funda-

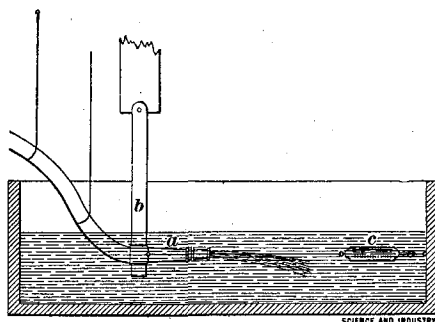


FIG. 2.

mental inventions may arise from a consideration of analogies, and that we may find the solution of this problem in the analogy offered by the X-ray generating apparatus, whose vibrations quite closely resemble those produced by the wireless-telegraph transmitter. X rays may be focused as well as made parallel in the line of their propagation, and may be projected in almost any path with little dissipation of energy. To quote again:

"The next perplexing problem is to keep one set of wireless telegraph instruments from interfering with any other set, and to preserve the secrecy of messages; the analogous solution of this problem may be found in the harmonic telegraph, as well as in the various multiplex systems; thus it appears from well-known and practical commercial analogies that the wireless telegraph will undergo a process of evolution, fitting it for widely extended utility that will greatly lessen the cost of thought transmission, by lessening the cost of installations, by cutting out the heavy expenses of copper wire, insulations, poles, armor, conduits, and the cost of their repairs.

"Buoy relay stations may possibly some day give us a system of transoceanic communication that will prove to be a formidable rival to our present feeble cable system.

"The rapid appreciation in price of gutta-percha is fast limiting oceanic cable construction, and a wireless substitute can not come too soon.

"With routes well defined, steamships may be kept in constant communication with the world, and travelers on these miniature floating cities may yet read their daily morning papers after breakfast the same as tho they were at home."

AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH.

THE accompanying picture represents an automobile sleigh made by Dr. E. Casgrain, of Quebec, by altering a motor-carriage of a type common in France. It is said to work satisfactorily, and there seems to be no reason why motor-sleighs should not come into extended use in climates where there is enough snow during the winter to warrant the expense. The



AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH.

picture is from *La Science Illustrée*, which also gives a description of the sleigh. The automobile used is of the Bollée gasolin type, adapted for use on ice and hard snow by replacing its front wheels with steel runners, and fitting the motor-wheel with a wooden rim bearing conical points. Says the author of the description, M. S. Geffrey:

"The common Bollée carriage has a well-merited reputation in France, being widely used there and very well known. It is a machine of the tricycle type with two steering-wheels in front and a motor wheel behind.

"In Dr. Casgrain's modification, as may be seen from the illustration, two steel runners are substituted for the forward wheels.

The carriage is very low, which gives it great stability. This is a great advantage in winter, when the roads are more uneven than in summer. There are two seats. The motor and the gasolin reservoir are behind, the motor being placed on both sides of the motor-wheel.

"The body of the carriage is made wholly of hollow tubing. The gasolin reservoir will hold enough for a run of 75 kilometers [46½ miles]. . . . The motor develops 2 horse-power, and its speed is regulated by an apparatus that acts on the valve. When the motor works normally, the valve is directly controlled by means of levers. . . . The vehicle can be driven at will at a speed of 8, 14, or 22 kilometers [5 to 14 miles] an hour.

"As will be seen from our illustration, the person sitting in front does not steer. The driver sits in the rear and operates with his foot a powerful brake that acts tangentially on the motor-wheel. With his right hand he operates a steering-wheel, which by a simple motion turns the sleigh to right or left."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Distribution of Disease by Speech.—It has been shown by a German experimenter, Professor Flügge, that a man in the act of speaking distributes germs throughout a considerable space about him. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in noting this discovery:

"He has shown that from the mouth of a person who is speaking come bacteria contained in little bubbles of saliva, which after remaining suspended some time in the air are scattered through the surrounding atmosphere. Hubener has made experiments on the subject. Placing a man at a distance of 50 centimeters [1 foot 8 inches] from four agar plates representing a total surface of 200 square centimeters [31 square inches], he made him to count aloud for ten minutes. During that time from 100 to 1,500 germs, expelled from the mouth of the speaker, were deposited on the plates. Hubener draws from this fact the practical inference that a surgeon explaining the steps of the procedure during an operation might infect the wound by means of the germs expelled from his mouth in the act of speaking. To guard against this source of sepsis he has constructed a sort of filter consisting of a metal cage covered with gauze. This apparatus, which covers the mouth and nose, is fixed to the ears like spectacles. Not long ago Hubener raised his voice in warning as to the infective possibilities of the surgeon's beard, and recommended that ornamental appendage to be enclosed in what may be called a bacterium net. One may conjure up a prophetic vision of the twentieth-century surgeon with antiseptic mask, beard-bag, gloves, and sterilized robe, operating within a glass sanctuary into which no one is admitted except after the fullest disinfectant lustration. But Flügge's doctrine has a much wider application than he has indicated. If speech has these hitherto undreamt-of dangers for the audience, parliamentary and pulpit orators will have to wear germ-catching muzzles; this, besides protecting their hearers, will doubtless have the further advantage of making their eloquence less copious as well as more sanitary. Society would find in the same sanitary appliance an effective safeguard against bores."

"THE *modus operandi* of the influenza microbe is peculiar," says the *Manchester Guardian*, quoting a recent article by a French authority. "It is not the microbe itself that does the harm, but a poisonous liquid it excretes. A measure of consolation is afforded by the fact that this poison is even more deleterious to the microbe than to the human being in whom it is deposited, for the microbes end by being destroyed by their own horrible exhalations, whereas their victim, of course, has many chances of recovery. The microbe is an egg-shaped thing, but gifted, in spite of its roundness and smoothness, with an extraordinary capacity both for adhering to any conceivable surface and for passing from one resting-place to another. Its goal is a human nose or mouth, and once in the vicinity of these organs its future is assured, for the mere act of breathing is sufficient to draw it into the system. Arrived there it propagates itself with amazing rapidity. It lengthens out, and, after twenty minutes of this process, it breaks in twain, and there are two fully fledged microbes in the place of one. In twenty-four hours the original invader will, in this way, be surrounded by a progeny of over sixteen millions of his poison-producing kindred. In short, the doctors know almost everything about the influenza microbe except an effective method of exterminating it."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT IN CHRISTIAN JOURNALISM.

THE experiment in religious daily journalism made by the Rev. C. M. Sheldon last week was to all appearances a great financial success, owing to the unprecedented amount of advertising it received. It was reported that the circulation of the paper (the *Topeka Capital*) during this trial week ran up very nearly to half a million copies daily. In his opening editorial (March 12), Mr. Sheldon defined the policy of the newspaper during his incumbency. He said, in part:

"First, it will be a newspaper. The word 'news' will be defined as anything in the way of daily events that the public ought to know for its development and power in a life of righteousness. Of necessity the editor of this paper or of any other with this definition of 'news' will determine not only the kind but the quantity of any particular event that ought to be published. The importance of one kind of 'news' compared with another kind will also determine the place in the paper in which the matter will be printed. If it seems to the editor that certain subjects representing great causes that belong to the profoundest principles of human life are the most important, they will be given the first page of the paper, whether they are telegraphic items or not. It might easily become the settled policy of a permanent paper similar to this one to consider the detailed accounts of an unusual battle as of less importance to the reader than an account of the usual daily destruction being caused by liquor. The first page of *The Capital* this week will contain what seems to the editor to be the most vital issues that affect humanity as a whole.

"Second, the paper will be non-partizan, not only in municipal and state politics, but also in national politics. I do not mean to say that a Christian daily can not be partizan. This is simply my interpretation of 'Christian' as applied to this part of the paper's life.

"Third, on the liquor question the paper will advocate the prohibition of the whole liquor business from Maine to California and all around the globe. By prohibition I mean the total extinction of the curse of making, selling, buying, and drinking intoxicating liquors; its extinction by legal enactment, by personal total abstinence, and by every form of state, home, church, and school education that Christians can devise.

"Fourth, the great social questions of the age will be given prominence. The selfishness of mankind in every form of greed, commercially or politically, will be considered as of more serious consequences to us as a people than many other matters which too often engage the time and attention of mankind.

"Fifth, the paper will declare its abhorrence of war as it is being waged to-day not only in Africa, but in the Philippines and everywhere else.

"Sixth, on the matters of 'finance' or 'tariff' or 'expansion' or matters of public concern which have to do with measures of this character, the editor has personal opinions which may or may not be voiced in this paper. If he gives expression to them it will be in no dogmatic or positive manner, as if he knew what the whole Christian truth was concerning them. In regard to many of these questions, I do not know what is the Christian answer to them. In regard to others, my study of them has not yet resulted in convictions that are strong enough to print. I do not wish to declare through this paper a policy concerning certain political measures which are not clear in my own mind.

"Seventh, the main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the kingdom of God. A nation seeking the kingdom of God first of all, will in time find right answers to all disputed questions and become a powerful and useful nation.

"Eighth, editorial and other articles written by reporters will be signed by the writers. The exceptions will be small items and such local and telegraphic news as in its nature does not require signature. There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening edition suitable for Sunday reading."

Every variety of opinion is represented in the newspaper com-

ment on the experiment. The *Topeka Capital* (March 6) before Mr. Sheldon assumed temporary control, said:

"Shortly after announcing the Sheldon edition, *The Capital* remarked that, if nothing else were accomplished by the experiment, the discussion it would provoke regarding the daily newspaper would be of great public interest. The result is fully verifying this prediction. Comment on the Sheldon edition has settled down into a broad general discussion of the functions of the daily press, the place the newspaper ought to fill, the aim of the publisher in issuing it, and the object sought by the subscriber in buying it. This discussion by the great newspapers of the land as it appears in the articles reprinted from day to day in another column of *The Capital*, has proved to be one of the most interesting symposiums, we believe, ever published in an American newspaper. A wide variety of opinions is expressed on the theories of Mr. Sheldon, but in defining the functions of newspapers there is a general uniformity of sentiment on the part of the best newspapers of the country.

"The province of the modern newspaper is to give the news; but it is also to help all these agencies for good and to do its part in forming public sentiment on all great public issues. There are hundreds, possibly thousands, of American newspapers that are the highest credit to twentieth-century civilization, monuments of intelligence, courageous energy, devoted to building up everything that is good, and which may be, and are, counted on for constant and gratuitous support of every organized reformatory movement of society."

The *Philadelphia Press* (March 12) said:

"It is an impressive tribute to the influence the newspaper can and does exert. The 300,000 copies of *The Capital* which will go out from Topeka each day this week, or an aggregate of over 2,000,000 copies, and find their way all over the North American continent and across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans into Europe and Asia, will be convincing proofs of the power of the printed word. The fact that the subscription list is so large is also evidence that the popular taste has not become vitiated and that there is a demand for a newspaper edited on the most elevated lines. There is much said in a flippant way these days about the decline in the influence of journalism. The majority of the 1,000,000 readers of Mr. Sheldon's newspaper will, however, testify that that influence is now greater than ever."

The *Chicago Times-Herald* has regarded the whole enterprise as a "great advertisement for Editor Sheldon and the *Topeka Capital*." It said:

"Of course the thinking public is not going to be flimflammed into any foolish notions regarding the cause of this brisk demand for copies of the Sheldon daily. They know that the \$60,000 or more already received for subscriptions are the fruits of a public curiosity, whetted by clever and judicious advertising. It goes without saying that the Christian people of the land attach no special interest, from a religious point of view, to Mr. Sheldon's experiment. It is true that the Christian Endeavor societies and other religious organizations have contributed the bulk of the \$60,000 through a very laudable desire to give the country an object-lesson in Christian zeal and loyalty. But the principal motive behind the swelling subscription list is curiosity to learn what kind of a daily paper Mr. Sheldon thinks that Jesus would run if He were on earth."

The *Springfield Republican* (March 11), under the caption "A Reverend Pharisee," said:

"When a man has the colossal egotism to make himself Christ's mouthpiece on subjects concerning which Christ was silent, there is no limit to the absurdities involved. The spectacle is both ridiculous and repulsive. To prostitute the great truths of Christianity to a week's flamboyant self-advertising is a degradation of religion."

What degree of success Mr. Sheldon has met with in his enterprise is a subject on which a similar diversity of opinion prevails. On the whole, the dominant note is one of disappointment. At the top of the first page of the initial number appeared a "Morning Prayer and Resolve," by Bishop Vincent, and the rest of the page was devoted wholly to articles of a general nature—"tracts," as some papers unkindly dubbed them—upon such subjects as

"Starving India," "The War Spirit," "The Cry for Work," and "Prohibition Tested." The news was relegated to an inner page, while the advertising columns were strictly censored and were guiltless of such things as cuts of patent undergarments or proprietary medicines. The succeeding issues of the paper followed the same general plan, altho some news items were given place on the first page later on.

The New York *Times* remarked: "We do not find in the whole paper a single article or item that might not, without creating the slightest surprise, find a place in dozens and dozens of ordinary newspapers; and as for the opinions expressed, they are just about what the resident of the Middle West is accustomed to get, with a good deal else, from the reputable papers in that part of the country." The New York *Tribune* says that under Mr. Sheldon's management *The Capital* "has been simply an ill-conducted secular paper, combined with an ill-conducted religious paper," and that he has "forced every one of *The Capital*'s old subscribers to buy another paper to get the important and legitimate news of the day." The Philadelphia *Times* says that Mr. Sheldon's first issue "shows that he knows nothing about the qualities of the newspaper the people would read."

The Boston *Journal* thinks that it is "hopeless to look for any direct, tangible good effect" from this experiment, but that "indirectly his project may achieve some good purpose if it whets public interest in the general topic of newspaper-making." The Chicago *Tribune* is of the opinion that "Mr. Sheldon's daily paper does not differ materially from the religious weeklies already published in abundance, except that it is more primitive and crude in its editorial methods," while the Chicago *Evening Post* is of opinion that Mr. Sheldon "is not doing harm, and there is reason to believe his week of editing will do good in a moral way."

DECLINING MEMBERSHIP IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE call issued by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a week of fasting and prayer beginning on March 25, in view of the recent decline of membership in the church, has attracted much attention outside the rank and file of Methodism. The bishops, among other things, say:

"We, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after careful review of the work and prayerful self-examination, ask the church to unite with us in a week of fasting or abstinence and prayer, that the spiritual life of our members may be renewed and deepened; that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon us as a church and as individuals so abundantly that every member may have the witness of the Spirit to adoption and to fulness and completeness of redemption in Christ Jesus, and that the unsaved members of our families and our unsaved neighbors may be converted and brought into the church; and that all our ministers may have such a baptism of power that God's Word spoken by their mouths may have such success that it may never be spoken in vain, but be followed by results bringing glory to God's name and spiritual power to His church; and that wisdom and a sound mind may be given to the General Conference for all its deliberations, and that its decisions may insure the enlargement of Christ's spiritual kingdom.

"To-day our Methodism confronts a serious situation. Our statistics for the last year show a decrease in the number of our members. Year before last our advance was checked. Last year our advance column has been forced back a little. The lost ground is paved with the dead. We are surrounded by powerful enemies. The attack is on every side. It is high time for every Methodist to take himself or herself to prayer, to call mightily on God for help, that each one may know for himself that he is accepted of God, that in this testing time each one may hear the Lord say, 'Be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven thee.'

"We ask you to assemble yourselves in your accustomed places of worship at least once each day, humble yourselves before God, worship Him, personally lay aside every weight and the easily

besetting sin, and make earnest supplication to Him. We ask, also, that in your private and family prayers you will daily implore God's mercy for the revival of His work of grace in each heart and throughout all our borders. Let us implore God for help that a family altar may be established in each Methodist home, where the Scriptures may be daily read and His blessings secured in rearing our children on His word for Him, and also that in the time of our thank-offering we may bring to His altars at least two million penitent seekers who shall find peace and security in His church."

The Presbyterian (March 7) thinks that these words are of great importance to all Christians at this time, when symptoms of a general decline of church influence are beginning to manifest themselves. It says:

"Here is great plainness of speech, and coming as it does from men in the highest places in the Methodist Church, should make a deep impression on that, and also on every other denomination in our country. What is true of one, is true in a great measure of every branch of the church. A general call to humiliation and prayer is now in order. A great awakening is needed all over this land, and those who feel the least desire for it perhaps stand most in need of it. The tide of worldliness and false doctrine is coming in like a flood, and the only hope is that the Spirit of the Lord will lift up a standard against it. The revival that is needed is one that must reach into hearts, into homes, into churches, into business, into schools and colleges, and theological seminaries, and into the highest seats of power and authority in this nation.

"We believe the day for it is drawing very near, for there are indications that it is approaching rapidly. The good news comes, of times of refreshing in many quarters, even now. This call that goes forth in these burning words indicates the feeling that precedes a revival. It is indeed a revival already begun. Other branches of the church are beginning to feel and express themselves and act in the same way. As Christians turn back unto God, He will come and bless them."

The Catholic News (New York) sees in the Methodist decline the approaching downfall of Protestantism:

"Two things are demonstrated by this appeal to the members of the Methodist Church—first, that the Catholic practise of fasting and prayer is copied, and, second, that American Methodism, the strongest sect of Protestantism, is beginning to go down. The so-called evangelical Protestants have in the past not only criticized the Catholic habit of observing the Lenten season, but even practically denounced it. These Protestants, in their desire to be free from every possible taint of 'Romish superstition,' have made a religion that does not appeal to the higher nature of man. They have even refused to sanction the cross, the emblem of salvation. The result has been that their cold and un-devotional churches have been steadily losing ground. Another reason for the decay that has set in is to be found in the surrender of Protestantism to the so-called 'higher critics.' One leading Methodist, Bishop Andrews, in an interview with a reporter last week, practically admitted this. 'It is true,' said he, 'that there has been a diminution in the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last year, but I do not believe that it is peculiar to our denomination. Other sects as well have been affected in the same way. It is difficult to say what was the cause of this diminution, but I think that the pressing affairs of state during the last year and the war with Spain are accountable for it in a great measure. The Christian Church—in the broadest sense of the term—is passing through an era of change, characterized by a spirit of research known commonly as 'higher criticism.' I have no doubt that to many minds that method appeals, and perchance because some minute point in the Bible seems untrue to them after scientific investigation, they are willing to reject the holy book entirely. This may also be an element in the cause which has produced the unsatisfactory state which we have been discussing. Personally, I believe we shall pass through this state of doubt and arrive at a reaffirmation of the old truths which have made Christianity the unity of history."

A secular view is represented in the following editorial comment from *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, March 6):

"A newspaper is supposed to have no religion; but there are

certain impressions made upon the ordinary observer which might well be considered by the lords of the church. When the board of bishops speaks of 'the neglect of the submerged tenth,' it has, in our humble judgment, hit upon one of the powerful reasons for declining membership. When Jesus Christ appeared upon the earth, it was almost exclusively to the poor that He preached. He was able to lift them up above their surroundings and their sufferings, to give them a happiness which was denied the revelers in the palace. Christianity obtained root among the poor because it made them forget material things. The submerged tenth is to-day living in darkness, and Christianity along practical lines has, it seems to us, a great mission to perform.

"But it would be, we think, a mistake to imagine that people can be won back into the churches by making them more somber. It is this very condemnation of harmless and often healthful amusements that drives people away from the houses of prayer. It is not more gloom but more joy that is wanted. Intolerance is emptying the pews, and the magnifying of small things into great sins is exiling people from the church; while the lack of brotherly sympathy is responsible for keeping the submerged tenth groping in darkness."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., March 15) refers to the appeal as a "trumpet call," and believes that the observance of the bishops' recommendations will result in a great quickening of the life of the church.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE HIGH-, LOW-, AND BROAD-CHURCH PARTIES.

DIFFERENCES of theological interpretation exist in all the Christian churches; but probably in no church are there such marked demarcations in matters of doctrine and worship as in the Anglican body, both here and in England. The difference in dogmatic belief and in ritual practise between such a church as All Souls' Episcopal Church in New York (Broad Church) and the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin (High Church or "Catholic") is far more marked than the differences between almost any two of the Evangelical Protestant denominations. Some interesting statistics are given in *The Catholic Citizen* (Rom. Cath., Milwaukee) concerning the relative strength of the High-, Low-, and Broad-Church parties. The writer says:

"In the first place, it should be explained that High Church does not refer to elaborate ritual alone, tho the two generally go together, but to Bible construction, the importance of the sacraments as such, and the place of the church as preceding the Bible, not founded upon it. Low-Church people attach less importance to the sacraments and to the church, are generally evangelical in method, sometimes employ extempore prayers; in short, are nearer to the great 'reform' bodies. The Broad-Church folk are the liberal constructionists, sometimes of the Bible, oftener of church practises. They are not of necessity high critics. Broad people are the extreme Protestants, and class the Protestant Episcopal body as Protestant. The High-Church party repudiates the Protestant position.

"There are four dioceses in which bishop and laity, generally standing together, almost always show pronounced High-Church tendencies. They are Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Springfield. There are nine dioceses in which the bishop stands for more advanced ideas than do the clergy and laity under him. These are Albany, Vermont, Central New York, Washington, Georgia, Michigan, Pittsburg, Arkansas, and Nebraska. There are three dioceses in which the type of churchmanship is of the stanch sort; not high, and yet most decidedly not Low. These are Georgia, Connecticut, and North Carolina. Virginia and Alabama are the strongholds of the Low-Church folk. West Virginia follows the older State, and South Carolina follows Virginia and Alabama.

"It must be remembered that the majority of dioceses show merely an average type of churchmanship; they are just plain prayer-book Christians.

"The Broad-Church strength, which is just now the point of attack, is confined to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York as dioceses, but has, of course, followers in all dioceses."

The High Church, or more properly the "Catholic" party, which first became prominent in the Church of England at the time of the Tractarian movement in Oxford early in the nineteenth century, is generally admitted to be growing in America, altho perhaps not so rapidly as in England. One of the evidences of this fact given by *The Catholic Citizen* is the growth of ritual, evident to any one whose memory of Anglican churches extends back twenty-five years. To be sure, ritual and "advanced" doctrine do not always go hand in hand; but generally this is the case. Twenty-five years ago, one of the first ritual tendencies to develop was that in favor of vested choirs. Eight or ten years later came altar lights, and a few years later still, incense and colored vestments for the clergy. *The Catholic Citizen* gives the following statistics of ritual observances in the Episcopal churches in some of the chief cities:

City.	Leading churches.	Vested choirs.	Altar lights.	Incense.	Col. vest.
Atlanta.....	5	3	..	..	..
Baltimore.....	26	6	9	..	4
Boston.....	25	16	7	4	5
Brooklyn.....	41	21	10	2	2
Chicago.....	32	25	15	2	5
Hartford.....	7	4	..	..	..
Indianapolis.....	3	3	2	..	..
Milwaukee.....	8	8	2	..	2
New York.....	65	42	26	7	9
Newark.....	13	7	7	3	5
Philadelphia.....	87	48	20	5	9
Pittsburg.....	9	8	..	..	..
Rochester.....	9	5	1	..	..
St. Louis.....	16	10	4	1	2
San Francisco.....	13	8	3	1	1
Washington.....	18	14	3	1	2

THE "NEW CHRISTIANITY" AND THE AGNOSTICS.

MOST of the controversy which the champions of the "new theology" have been called upon to engage in has been with those who uphold "traditional" or "positive" Christianity. In that controversy, the new theology has been on the aggressive, the traditional theology necessarily on the defensive. The "higher critics" are now, in turn, called upon to repel attack, their assailants being the agnostics, who insist that many of the doctrines still preserved in the new theology rest on no better basis than the traditional views that have been discarded.

Mrs. Humphry Ward holds views concerning the Scriptures that are much more radical than those held by Dr. Briggs or Dr. Abbott in this country; yet she loves the services and rites of the Established Church of England, and in a recent number of *The Nineteenth Century* makes an impassioned appeal for the right of freethinkers to remain within that church without having to subscribe to any formal creed. It is proposed to give the "Catholic" or High-Church party increased latitude, she remarks; therefore it is but fair to give wider freedom of belief to people who are at the other extreme of the national church. As a premise to her argument, Mrs. Ward makes some sweeping statements to the effect that the whole traditional view of Christianity is riddled from top to bottom by the results of modern criticism. It is frequently claimed of late years, she says, that the latest results of German scholarship have been to sustain the credibility of the New-Testament statements as to supernatural events. She denies this, and cites in support of her denial statements made by M. Goyau, a French Roman Catholic, as to theological conditions in Germany. "M. Goyau tells us that out of seventeen faculties of theology in the German Protestant universities only four—Rostock, Erlangen, Greifswald, and perhaps Leipsic—can be reckoned as orthodox. The remaining thirteen, including names of the highest eminence and distinction, with Dr. Harnack of Berlin at their head, have gone over to the Liberals, for the most part of the school of Ritschl—in other words, to that

alternative view of the historical basis of Christianity for which the plea of my letter was put forward."

Some of the deductions of the Tübingen school, indeed, have been revised, says Mrs. Ward; but the main conclusions have been retained and strengthened by further research. The tendency of recent criticism has been, it is true, to assign an earlier date to most of the New-Testament documents, and the good faith of the writers is more and more admitted; but, as shown in Dr. E. A. Abbott's great article upon "The Gospels" in "The Encyclopedia Britannica," the earlier date leaves ample room to account for the gradual growth of legend and fiction. Mrs. Ward quotes Dr. Harnack as follows: "Why should not thirty to forty years have been sufficient to produce the historical deposit with regard to the words and deeds of Jesus that we find in the Synoptic Gospels? Why should we require sixty to seventy?" She continues:

"The fact is that the argument against the traditional view was never so strong as it is to-day, because history was never before able to present so cogent and convincing an alternative. 'A point of view,' said Amiel, 'is never overcome till it has been supplanted.' And that is what is happening with the orthodox theory, the traditional explanations of the Christian faith. We now know that Christianity as a system of ideas was more than half in existence before the Lord lived and taught—that its distinctive doctrines of the kingdom, the Son of Man, heaven and hell, angels and devils, resurrection, soul and spirit, were the familiar furniture of the minds amid which it arose. The interest of the problem has really very much shifted from the two hundred years after the crucifixion to the two hundred years before it. The doctrine of a preexistent Messiah, the elements for the doctrine of a suffering Messiah, the 'heavenly man' of St. Paul, the whole rich and varied conception of the after-life and its conditions, with its attendant ideas of angels and devils—to say nothing of that whole 'theosophy trembling on the verge of becoming a religion,' as it has been called, which the thought of Philo produced on Hellenistic ground—all these were already in existence either long before the Galilean ministry or before the First Epistle to the Thessalonians. What is popular speculation, the adaptation of Babylonian and Persian ideas, or theosophic philosophizing, from a Greek or Palestinian basis, in the generations preceding Christianity, 'can not immediately become inspiration in the Apostles'—as Dr. Hausrath says. The mere competent editing of such a series of books belonging to Jewish apocalyptic, as Professor Charles has lately carried through, has thrown a flood of light on the conditions under which the earliest Christian ideas were formed. The mere final confirmation of the pre-Christian date of the 'Similitudes' in the Book of Enoch is more illuminating than the whole tendency-theory of Baur."

Since, then, says Mrs. Ward, modern scholarship shows the legendary origin of the doctrines of the virgin birth of Christ, the literal resurrection of Christ's body, and other statements of the New Testament, why should these myths any longer be embodied in creeds and imposed upon followers of Christ's teachings?

Mr. W. H. Mallock, himself an Agnostic, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (February), assails Mrs. Ward's position with energy, and takes the ground that the views she discards are the very ones that give power and vitality to Christianity. Nor does he think that her position is logically sound. He writes:

"Mrs. Ward denies the reality both of the resurrection and the ascension; and yet it appears to be part of her reconstructed and non-marvelous creed that Christ hereafter will personally receive 'the humble account' of every Christian, and presumably of every human being, 'after the darkness and storm of the great change.' Why is it more reasonable, less dogmatic, and less marvelous to say that all the human race will be judged by an ordinary human being, than to say that it will be judged by the Word, who was with God from the beginning? Is there any more evidence for the former assertion than for the latter? . . .

"If the new Christianity be really as Mrs. Ward describes it, it is not non-dogmatic, and not non-miraculous at all, but is encumbered with as much dogma and miracle as Roman Catholicism itself, the only differences being that the dogma and miracle of Roman Catholicism form a coherent system consistent with

Roman Catholic principles; while the dogma and miracle of Mrs. Ward's Christianity, with its baptismal sacrament, its confirmation, its Third Person of the Trinity, its 'food for mystical union,' and its purely human founder, who never rose from the dead, but to whom all men after death will render 'humble account' of their lives, is a mere ragged patchwork of the old dogmas and miracles, which the first principle of the new Christianity rejects."

If Mrs. Ward be asked, says Mr. Mallock, why Christ's moral teaching should be accepted as truer than Buddha's, all she could say would be, "It appeals more to my personal moral sense." But a Buddhist would reply, "To mine the teaching that appeals most is Buddha's." Why should her moral sense be accredited more than the Buddhist's? Mr. Mallock continues:

"But it is even more pertinent to ask how Mrs. Ward could convince a man who, having once been attracted, like herself, by the Christian ideal, and having lived according to it, is subsequently attracted by another of a less severe, but not of a debased kind, and lives according to this, that he has abandoned an ideal which is in harmony with the 'central prevailing world-force' for an ideal which is not? If Mrs. Ward and her backsliding friend still believed that Christ was God she would have solid ground on which to argue. She would be able to appeal to his knowledge that Christ's teaching was authoritative, even tho his emotion for the time might fail to respond to it, for Christ and 'the central prevailing world-force' would, in that case, be identical. But if they both start with the assumption that He was a mere mortal man, with no faculty for understanding the world-force generically different from the faculties possessed by themselves, the moment Christ's teaching failed to satisfy her friend's moral taste, the only ground on which she could urge him to continue to submit himself to it would be gone. The truth is that Christianity, as a restraining and guiding force, is at once most operative and most requisite, precisely on those occasions when the individual ceases to *feel* that Christ's teaching is true, and retains only an intellectual *knowledge* that it is true; and the sole logical fulcrum of this intellectual lever is a conviction that Christ Himself had some knowledge of things different in kind from any knowledge that is accessible to mere men; and that He consequently speaks with an absolutely unique authority. But as soon as we deny to Christ any miraculous and superhuman character, the only ground on which we attribute to Him this unique authority disappears."

Dr. McGiffert to Face His Accusers.—A new phase in the McGiffert heresy case developed last week. Announcement had been made that Professor McGiffert, after consulting with his friends, had decided to save the church the misfortune of a heresy trial by a voluntary withdrawal from its membership, with the expectation that this announcement would be followed by the immediate abandonment of all proceedings against him. Dr. Birch, however, who preferred the charges, was not willing to allow the matter to be thus dropped, holding that as his appeal was against a decision of the New York presbytery refusing to take up the charges against Dr. McGiffert, the matter must be passed upon at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly. Dr. McGiffert's reversal of his decision to withdraw from the church is believed to be due to this announcement from Dr. Birch, and since the case against him is to be pressed, he will, it is said, remain to meet his accusers. In connection with this new development, an important document in the case is now first made public. It is Dr. McGiffert's reply to the committee of the New York presbytery, made last summer, which constitutes the only answer the accused clergyman has thus far made since the case has been in the hands of the local church authorities. In the course of this reply, Professor McGiffert said:

"Permit me to say that I believe, as I believed at the time of my ordination, that the Bible is 'the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practise.' The fact that there are errors in the Bible, which I am compelled as an honest student to recognize, does not in the least affect my estimate of it as God's Word."

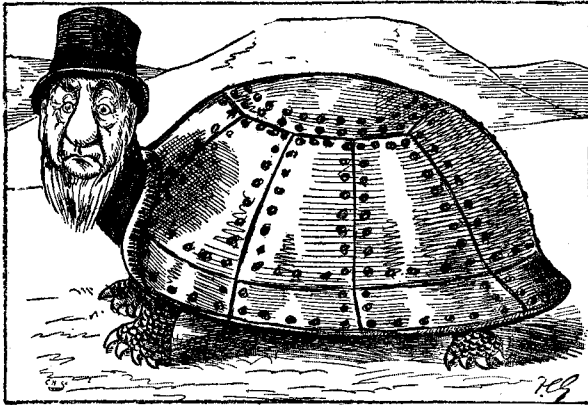
"I desire to say most emphatically that I believe in the deity of Christ, and I am not aware that my book contains anything inconsistent with that belief. For the deity of Christ, unless it is to be interpreted as excluding His real humanity, can not be held to involve necessarily the possession of unlimited knowledge, or absolute freedom from all liability to error, during His earthly existence."

"The sacrament of the Lord's Supper I believe in with all my heart; but the question as to the exact way in which it was instituted seems to me a purely historical question which does not affect the nature of the sacrament."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE scenes of rejoicing in London when the news came that the siege of Ladysmith was raised have been fully described in the cable despatches. The news came as the climax to a fortnight's series of successes following a nearly unbroken list of checks and reverses. Not a few English papers express the belief that the end of the war is already in sight, and it has



WHO SAID BOERS?

The tortoise looks out. —*Westminster Gazette*.

been made plain that any attempt to prevent the annexation of both the Boer republics would be at this time strongly resented. The London *Times* says:

"Nothing could be more disastrous to the empire than any indication of weakness on the part of the imperial Government, any symptom of deference to the dictation of other powers, any hesitation in making it plain to all the world that, after the provocation we have received and the sacrifices we have encountered, the whole of the Boer republics must be consolidated with the rest of South Africa under the rule of the Queen. These points are now practically settled. . . . A memorial to the Government is now being extensively signed by members of the House of Commons, insisting that there shall be no mistake about the absolute supremacy in the future of the British Government over the Boer States that have forfeited their right to autonomy by its abuse."

The Standard speaks of the Boers as rebels. It says:

"An effort has been imposed upon this country of a magnitude that takes the matter entirely out of the ordinary sphere. It is not merely for the survival of British influence and supremacy in South Africa that we have been fighting, but for the preservation of the empire itself. Every one has felt—in Australia, Canada, and India as distinctly as in London and Edinburgh—that the retention of our place among the great powers of the world was staked upon our success in subjugating the rebellious Boers."

The capture of General Cronje's forces is thought to have such a disheartening effect upon the Boers that they will soon give up the fight. "It would be strange if the fact that Cronje had to surrender on Majuba day did not materially influence the resisting power of the Boers," says *The Daily Graphic*. *The Daily Mail* believes that "the tide has turned for good in favor of the British forces." *The Daily Telegraph* even doubts that it will be necessary to besiege Pretoria. *The Daily Chronicle*, however, thinks the determination shown by Cronje and his men shows that much hard fighting must yet be expected. *The Morning Leader* suggests that acceptable terms be offered to the Boers. So does the Manchester *Guardian*, which has all along opposed the Government's course, and which fears that the English people will yet have to pay dearly if they act on the principle of "the spoils to the victors." It says:

"If anybody seriously believes that Falstaff's and Bardolph's

way of improving a victory is the way that best becomes a great nation, the way in which they would wish England to be remembered in history as having improved one—it is a free country, and they have a right to their opinion. And if it were to be found that the majority of Englishmen had come round to that view there would be nothing more to be said. The rest of us would recognize with sorrow the beginning of England's abdication of her great place in the world, but we could not prevent it. But we do not believe that most Englishmen have come round to that view. . . . Still there is an undoubtedly strong agitation for applying the lofty maxim of 'the spoils to the victors' to this war as completely as to an American municipal election."

The Westminster Gazette expresses itself in similar terms.

Continental opinion, so *The Times* thinks, since the surrender of Cronje's force, will become more favorable to Great Britain, and its Berlin correspondent declares that "the metamorphosis has already begun in Germany." This statement is keenly resented by some of the German press, and the Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* asserts that "the news of the Boer reverses will be received with genuine sorrow throughout the whole civilized world." The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* says:

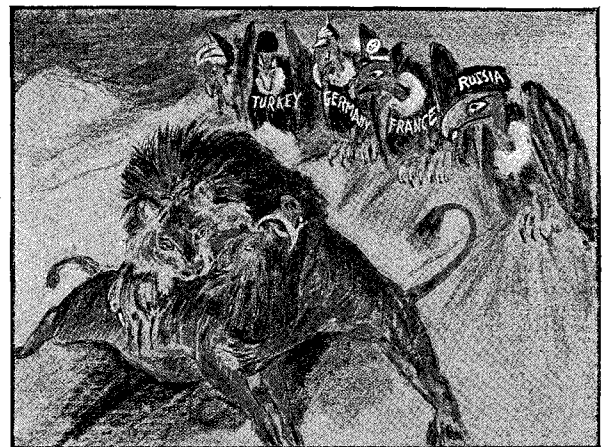
"We are deeply pained by the surrender of General Cronje, for more is at stake than his own fate and the fate of his people. It seemed for a while as tho fiery love of liberty and country, as tho firm faith in the ultimate victory of a just cause, would overcome even the most tremendous odds; for did not an astonished world see the colossus which has grown great by mere robbery tremble before this handful of noble men? . . . The cause of the Boers is not necessarily desperate, but the blow it has suffered is a hard one!"

Similar is the feeling expressed in France. Many prominent Frenchmen have sent contributions to a Transvaal fund with letters which show their condemnation of England's course. One of the Republican leaders, M. Pauliat, says:

"Thanks to this war, Germany will have an imposing fleet two or three years hence. Russia has taken hold of Persia, and will next take possession of Afghanistan. In China, in Abyssinia, in the Ottoman empire, in Egypt, troubles will arise which England can not overcome. The sons of the two republics are suffering and shedding their blood for the whole human race."

Lord Roberts's reference, in his official despatch, to the surrender of Cronje at Koodoesrand as an atonement for Majuba Hill, is resented by the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), which says:

"And this, then, is called 'Revenge for Majuba'—4,000 men, with a few light field guns, against 40,000 with an enormous park



GRIPPED.

CHORUS OF SYMPATHIZERS: "Got him! And, after all we taught him, too!"—*Melbourne Punch*.

of artillery! And yet the 40,000 did not dare to undertake anything against the little band, except with their artillery. That was Koodoesrand.

"Tremendous odds on top of the mountain, and a handful of men who stormed and won—that was Majuba! . . . Taking into

consideration the resistance offered by Cronje, it may be inferred that 10,000 Boers in a better position are likely to be a match for Lord Roberts's whole army."

The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) still believes that Lord Roberts and his staff will need all their prudence to escape a catastrophe farther on, and predicts that the English will find their Moscow in Pretoria. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the only important German paper that is pro-British, believes that Lord Roberts is not likely to spoil his chances by undue haste. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The road to Bloemfontein is practically open to the British, and with the capital they obtain possession of part of the Free State. But it is not likely that the loss of Cronje's force will dishearten President Kruger. He knows well enough that peace can only come at the cost of independence. He will hold out to the last, and there is every likelihood that the Boers will stand by him."

The *Presse* (Paris) says that, if a grain of chivalry is left in Europe, intervention should come now. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) remarks that England would do well to make peace, as her state would be worse than ever were Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to suffer serious reverses.

The *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), even before the relief of Kimberley, predicted that the Boers will ultimately be crushed, owing to their inability to take the offensive. The article has influenced many German and German-American papers, and we condense it here:

Whether it be because the Boers are anxious to save lives, or because their organization does not suffice for a decisive attack, they do not seem to be able to inflict a crushing defeat upon the enemy. They can not hold White and Methuen in check with forces so small that a large army remains for decisive engagements. Yet a decisive battle, tho bloody and dearly won, would have changed entirely the aspect of affairs. The Cape Boers would have risen, and the question whether South Africa is to be Dutch or English would be placed in the foreground. At present, the Boers must hope that international complications will turn out to be in their favor, or that England is tired out by her efforts. In that case, peace would really be only an armistice, and the struggle would soon break out again. But things may turn out worse than that for the Boers. If England is given time to use her inexhaustible resources for the increase and proper training of her forces, then the heroic resistance of the Boers must gradually collapse. The lesson to be learned from this war is that the offensive is still necessary to make strategical defense effective. In the future as in the past, we Germans must be ready to strike quick, decisive blows. If we are attacked by a combination of powers, we must crush the most dangerous enemy ere others can develop their resources.

The public opinion in Greece is, according to the London *Times*, pro-English, and some of the French journals criticize the Greeks for this attitude. *Asty* (Athens) replies to this criticism to the effect that the sympathy for England that has been manifested must not be taken as an approval of England's course in attempting to subjugate a people for whose struggle for "freedom and honor" all Greece "cherishes the deepest admiration."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPAIN'S REMAINING POSSESSIONS.

THERE is no likelihood that the Spanish Government will of its own accord part with the rest of its possessions outside the Peninsula. The Island of Fernando Po, remarks the Madrid *Heraldo*, tho not very healthy now, might easily be made so, and the development of the neighboring Portuguese colonies shows that it could be made profitable to the mother country. The strongholds on the coast of Morocco will also be tenaciously retained, according to the *Epoca*; but it does not believe that these strongholds are in danger, or that it is necessary to increase the garrisons there. It says:

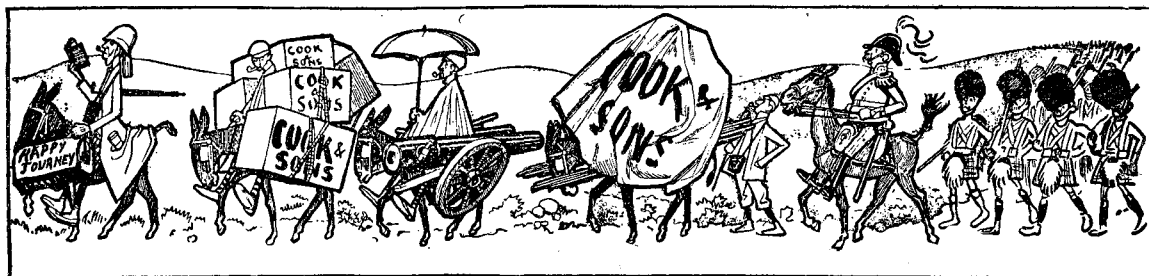
"Morocco is in much the same position as Turkey. The 'sick man' of the West shows no signs of a speedy demise, and, for the same reasons for which Turkey is preserved, Morocco will not soon meet with a violent end. The commercial and political interests of Germany, England, France, and Italy counterbalance each other so well that a sudden attack upon Morocco by any of these powers is unlikely. Neither will Spain attack her ancient enemy, as that would merely mean that we are to become the cat's-paw of a stronger power. We will be ready to defend our interests on the coast of Africa when the time comes, and the reorganization of our army will suffice for all practical purposes."

This unwillingness on Spain's part to enter into international complications is not pleasing to England. Since the rumors of Russian designs upon Tangier, some of the English see reasons to deplore their Government's anti-Spanish attitude during our late war with Spain. Mr. Cunningham Graham says in *The Saturday Review* (London):

"That our conduct was base is, I think, amply proved by the fact that we sided with the stronger power against the weaker. True, we did so with many platitudes about 'progress,' 'civilization,' and 'Pan-Anglianism.' . . . I now come to the impolicy of our action. We threw over and insulted Spain in her necessity, thus securing one more enemy in Europe, when we had already not a single friend but herself. Moreover, we deliberately sacrificed the help of a nation which, tho fallen upon evil times, must always be taken into account in all settlements of naval and military questions on the Mediterranean coasts; a nation also which in the event of a war between France and England could materially help either power. What have we gained by all our squirmings and grovelings before the United States?"

Nevertheless, Spanish dislike of England is based upon more material considerations than Great Britain's attitude during the war. It is feared that England will endeavor to pocket the most valuable of Spain's remaining possessions, the Canary Islands. The Madrid correspondent of the Berlin *Post* says:

"The Canary Islands became a province, not a colony, of Spain before the discovery of America, and since then the islands have always been treated as such, sending their representatives and sharing the weal and wo of the mother country. But they are very rich, distant from Spain, and in an advantageous position. Hence influential Spanish papers like the *Heraldo*, *Imparcial*, etc., urge the Government to defend them against a sudden attack, as the Spanish fleet is no longer in a condition to undertake that defense, especially as England, in case of an international conflict, would be certain to attack them, in order to possess another invaluable base for naval warfare. It must be admitted that, financially, the islands are already in English hands.



A GERMAN SUGGESTION.

After reading that Gatacre's defeat was due to its being falsely conducted, the *Lustige Blätter* recommends the employment of Mr. Cook in future.

Nearly all the capital invested there is English, and the inhabitants are well disposed toward England. Under these circumstances it seems very doubtful that a serious attack could be resisted, even if a few more guns are sent and the batteries are put in order. The worst is that the inhabitants, like those of Cataluña and Vizcaya, are imbued with autonomous tendencies. This feeling is not lessened by the project to put a tariff upon goods from the Canary Islands. The Canary representatives in the Cortes resist this project to the utmost, and if it is carried out against their opposition, the loyalty of the islanders will be reduced to a minimum."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE, ITALY, AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

IT is a well-known fact that the relations between France and Italy have not been the most friendly during the latter half of the nineteenth century. France obtained predominating influence in the Peninsula, and Frenchmen aroused the antagonism of the budding national spirit in Italy by treating the Italian as a kind of vassal. The situation was aggravated by the support which republican as well as imperial France granted to the Pope's attitude regarding temporal power. Of late, however, there are indications that Italy and France have become much more friendly. France, on the one hand, has begun to recognize united Italy as a power that has come to stay. In Italy it is thought by some that the friendship of France may in future be more valuable than that of the Triple Alliance. Signor Vidary, in his work on the political and social condition of modern Italy, expresses himself to the following effect:

Nothing hindered so much the progress of Italy as adherence to Bismarck's diabolic policy, which has forced her into an unnatural alliance with Germany. This alliance has instilled a dangerous megalomania in the people, and has caused our economical weakness. It imposes upon us the most ruinous armaments, and prevents the healthy development of our trade and industry by estranging us from France.

Many German papers have taken the ground, however, that enmity between France and Italy is not an essential feature of the Triple Alliance. It is claimed that the Triple Alliance is more a protection to Italy than an advantage to Germany. In Austria, however, the possibility of Italy's defection, with a corresponding rise of Iridentist aspirations regarding the Italian provinces of Austria, is viewed with alarm. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) warns Italy against the dangers of a *rapprochement* with France. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) in a long article replies to the Austrian arguments as follows:

"One of the chief arguments brought forward by M. Kraus is that we are the sworn enemies of Italian unity. Our pretensions to the hegemony of the Mediterranean Sea and Asia Minor are supposed to be checked by the existence of a strong and united Italy. Hence we must destroy Italy. It would seem to us, however, that there is plenty of room for more than one power in the Mediterranean, nor can we perceive that our 'pretensions' are more dangerous to Italy than those of England or even of Austria herself, who has naval ambitions of her own. Another bugbear is the support France is said to give to the Pope's pretensions, and it is even asserted that we intrigued for the admission of a Vatican delegate to The Hague Conference. The truth is that France is strictly neutral in the struggle between Vatican and Quirinal.

"Had a German paper expressed such views, some weight might attach to them; but when Austrians describe France as 'the sworn enemy of Italian unity,' the same Austrians who were vanquished by France in order to establish that unity; when Vienna is audacious enough to talk of our sympathy with the restoration of temporal power, while Emperor Francis Joseph, out of pure deference to the Pope, refuses to visit King Humbert at Rome, then only a smile will be the answer from Venice to Messina. For what was the real reason of Italy's entrance into the

Triple Alliance? To defend united Italy against Austria, according to a formal declaration by Marquis Capelli, the confidant of Count Robilant."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS IN MODERN GERMANY.

THE growing strength of Germany, since the establishment of the empire in 1870-71, has been the cause of so much satisfaction among the Germans themselves that the recent sharp criticism of that country by the venerable Professor Beyschlag, of the University of Halle, has come like a rude shock. An address was delivered by him, at the invitation of the university senate on the public celebration of the entrance upon the new century (according to the notion of the Emperor) on the subject of "Germany in the Course of the Nineteenth Century." His criticisms, coming from a scholar of the highest rank, have commanded the attention of practically every journal in the Fatherland. The elements of weakness in modern Germany, Beyschlag describes substantially as follows.

In the great year of 1871, that witnessed the consummation of the highest ambitions of the German people by the establishment of the empire, the germs of decay and disintegration of the highest ideals of public life were also developed. First of all, came with the five milliards paid by France the era of wild speculation, that ruined German business for years, and which, when finally the panic subsided, left as a bitter and permanent deposit a sense of greed and a love of money hitherto unknown. The age of practical materialism was established and began to eat at the moral and intellectual vitals of the people. Then came social democracy as a potent factor in public life, that managed, by its pictures of material prosperity and the promise of the good things of this world, to seduce hosts of Germans away from their high moral, political, and religious ideals. That such a radical change in the ideas and aims that control the actions and thoughts of men should result in a widely spread deterioration and corruption of public morals is only a matter of course. But the upper ten thousand have no right to condemn social democracy as the arch enemy of modern society, as long as the same worship of Mammon, excluding as it does all devotion to really high principles, rules their section of society, altho in other forms, and develops in the higher circles a type of wickedness more refined but equally as bad as the brutality which greed of material gain has awakened in the lower. There have been other periods in the history of Germany when a lower type of morality prevailed; but there has been none other that has been so characterized by a "spurning of all the sacred possessions of the inner man." Denial of the existence of God and mockery of His word are not now, as in former generations, the timid confession of a few shipwrecked souls. It has now become the cold-blooded conviction of hundreds of thousands throughout the empire, and is, in many circles, considered the acme of culture and education. There can be no more terrible sign of the times than that a man like Nietzsche, that man of depravity, who used, or rather abused, his fine mental abilities only to mock at everything that gave man stability, until he finally passed over from an ethical to a physical lunacy—that such a man could be glorified as the protagonist of the highest type of culture in the "land of thinkers and authors." Only take a glance at the *belles-lettres* of our times and you will see how thoroughly, in popular estimation, has there been a break with the very essentials of a high morality, and how the very existence of the moral law is denied. As the moths constantly circle around a candle, thus all our half-poets, in their productions, circle around one center—namely, the transgression of the commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Their productions, as a rule, are but constant variations on this theme and the glorification of its transgression. The only rank in German society in which there still exists a noteworthy resistance to this leaven of moral rotteness is in the middle classes; but it is a question if these can for any length of time resist the deluge.

Beyschlag does not ignore the elements of strength in Ger-

many; but he is probably the first among the leading thinkers of the country ruthlessly to exhibit the canker of moral decay that he thinks is eating at the vitals of the people. All the leading papers of the country comment on this remarkable address, and very few deny that these changes, tho exaggerated, have some foundation. Only conservative religious journals indorse Bey-schlag's arraignment *in toto*.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PHYSICAL COMPARISON OF BOER AND BRITON.

IT is an interesting comment on the steadiness and serenity of the trained scientific spirit to find that even in the midst of the enthusiastic exhibitions of patriotism in London in the last few weeks, *The Lancet*, of that city (the well-known medical paper), can proceed to a calm and passionless comparison of the Boer and Briton, man for man, and can announce that the former's superiority, both physical and moral, is beyond question. We may have good and weighty reasons, it says, for wishing that lead may be lighter than snow; but these reasons will avail us nothing if the facts are against us. The true patriot will look the facts in the face. We condense its further remarks as follows:

The physical and psychological fitness of the Boers confirms everything that has been said by the most eminent authorities regarding the preservation of national health. What is needed is above all pure air, exercise in the open, warm clothing, freedom from worry for one's daily bread, and temperance in the use of alcoholic stimulants. Now compare the Boer and the Briton. With few exceptions, the Boers live in the open, the Boer's ambition being to have so much land that he can not see the roof of his neighbor. His work is all in the open air, and he has to go enormous distances to reach a doctor or get to church. His food he obtains at least in part by hunting, which again strengthens his body and gives him the necessary practise with the rifle. Above all, he is free from the temptations which ruin the health of rich and poor alike in other countries. The sight of a luxurious life does not tempt him; but neither is he pinched by want. His life is truly one of moderation. His mind is neither filled with the chase after riches, nor does he fear bankruptcy. He need not fear that a syndicate or "trust" will ruin his business. He knows nothing of the dissipation of our rich, nor of the squalor of the crowded tenements inhabited by our poor. Hence he is not subject to nervous ailments.

The Boers of to-day are taller and stronger people than the English. All who know them well are unanimous in acknowledging the physical superiority of the Boer. Were he to be subjected to the temptations of city life, he might be reduced by vice as quickly as other people; but that happens rarely, and President Kruger is himself a proof of the fact that even in cities the Boers often preserve their simple habits. The President still goes to bed at eight and rises at five.

Besides this fine physical development, the Boer has the advantage of freedom from diseases caused by drunkenness and

other vices. The Boers are not Prohibitionists; but drunkenness is rare among them. What is of the greatest importance is the fact that the Boers are on the whole a very moral people; but, even if they were not, their life on the farm would prevent them from acquiring diseases caused by vice.

How frequently, on the other hand, are British soldiers incapacitated by sexual disease, and punished for drunkenness. No wonder that nearly every Boer is not only able to serve in war, but is healthier and stronger than the men picked for the army by our doctors. If all our male population between the ages of fourteen and sixty were called out, what a sorry spectacle it would be compared with a similar Boer force! The British army is an infinitesimal minority of selected men especially fitted to be soldiers. It is easy to imagine what would happen if all our men were called to arms. Victory in modern war is with the people who have the best sharpshooters. Psychologically, that means the people with the strongest nerves. To remain cool, quiet, and capable in battle is the main requirement. To this must be added the ability to stand exhausting marches, for which doubtless the countryman is better fitted than the townsman.

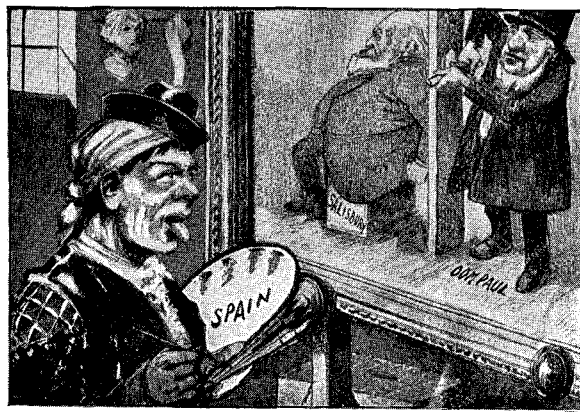
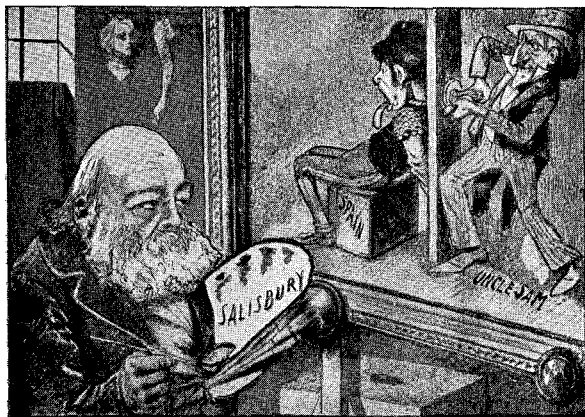
International Neutral Cables.—The control of so many cable lines by Great Britain, and the regulation of despatches from South Africa by the British censor, have led several Russian newspapers to protest against any monopoly of international cables and to advocate the neutralization, by a convention or otherwise, of all oceanic lines of telegraphic communication. The principle applied to canals, it is urged, in the interest of the general good and contrary to the selfish wishes of certain powers, might be applied to the cable systems, and for similar reasons. In war and in peace, communication ought to be untrammelled. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says editorially:

"It has become imperative to terminate the practical monopoly of the British cable companies and to make the transmission of messages a neutral affair—that is, to put it under the actual control of all the great powers. Last year, it was learned, one of these powers made an emphatic protest against British tyranny in this sphere. Of course such single protests are of no avail, and nothing has come of the representation. Collective diplomatic protests are inexpedient for various reasons, and, besides, they might not achieve their object.

"What, then, is to be done to get rid of the oppressive and injurious British monopoly? There are two alternatives, and two only. Either each government must construct and operate its own telegraphic cables, or all the leading governments must join one international combination for the erection and operation of a system of oceanic cables. The first alternative is possible only for the rich and powerful governments, and would entail needless expense. The second is of course open to all and for the benefit of all."

Accordingly, *Novosti* advocates diplomatic negotiations for the elaboration of some feasible plan, and, thereafter, an international conference of statesmen and experts to prepare a scheme of neutral control and define the privileges and obligations of all the powers that are to have the use of the system of cables.

The *Novoye Vremya* approves the demand for neutralization, but doubts the success of diplomatic negotiations. It believes that Russia ought to depend on her own resources and establish independent lines to Constantinople, Seoul, and Teheran without delay.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



TWO "DYING NATIONS."—Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

A VIVID description of the disaster that overtook the Highland Brigade and their commander, in the night attack ordered by General Methuen, is given by the Magersfontein correspondent of the London *Daily News*. It runs as follows:

"The brigade marched in line of quarter-column (he writes), each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper, and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man; nothing was heard as they moved toward the gloomy, steel-fronted heights but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men. So, onward, until three of the clock on the morning of Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster—a soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, tho it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe. Then, clear above the confusion, rolled the voice of the general—'Steady, men, steady'—and, like an echo to the veterans, out came the crash of nearly a thousand rifles not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the shock like trees before the tempest. Their best, their bravest fell in that wild hail of lead. General Wauchope was down, riddled with bullets; yet gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chieftain raised himself on his hands and knees, and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together. The Black Watch charged, and the Gordons and the Seaforths, with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed onward—onward to death or disaster. The accursed wires caught them round the legs until they floundered, like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears. Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1,300 dead and wounded just where the broad breast of the grassy veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour later the dawning came of the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past."

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE following statistics regarding the salaries paid to teachers in various parts of the world have been gathered by the *Nuovo Educatore* (Rome): In New York City, principals receive about \$1,500, assistants \$1,080; in Massachusetts, masters (on an average all over the State), \$50 a month and mistresses \$23 per month; in California, \$100 a month to masters; in Pennsylvania, masters receive \$500 a year and mistresses \$410; in Arizona, \$107.35, and mistresses \$95 per month; in Brazil, primary teachers receive \$400 to \$750 a year and from \$700 to \$900 in the higher grades. In addition to this they have a beautiful garden and house, and the annual salary is increased about one fourth after twenty-five years of faithful service. In Colombia, South America, teachers receive about \$30 a month. In Holland, besides the annual salary, elementary teachers have a house and a garden. In Berlin the salary varies from \$563 to \$810 a year. In Hamburg, the lowest salary is \$550; Frankfort-on-the-Main pays \$524 to \$700 for ten years of service and allots a considerable pension for old age. In Leipsic, Chemnitz, and Dresden, they receive from \$330 to \$540; in Freiburg, from \$484 to \$604; Monaco, \$458 to \$626, to which the state adds a sum varying from \$24 to \$425; in Württemberg, from \$300 to \$500; Vienna varies from \$500 to \$625; Trieste from \$422 to \$512, besides a lodging. In Belgium the minimum is \$375 and the maximum \$600, with a house, light, and fires. In Neuchâtel, teachers receive \$301 to \$525, besides a lodging, garden, wood from the forest, and an increase of \$25 for every five years. In France, elementary teachers have \$850 and an increase of one tenth every three years. The same journal states that the pension of teachers in Rome is allotted at its lowest after twenty-five years of service, at the age of forty-two, and at its highest, after forty-seven years of service, at the age of seventy-seven. The amount received is based on an average of salaries received after fifteen years of service. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the teacher obliged to rest between the fifth and tenth years of teaching receives four tenths of his salary, which is increased each succeeding year by two per cent.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Is the Earth Alive?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Apropos to the question, "Is the Earth Alive?" I would call attention to the fact that *Plato* refers to the sun, moon, and stars as animals; the earth also is an animal truly intellectual and created through the province of the Deity; it is endowed with powers that apprehend all things and are the guardians of all things; it requires no hands, for there is nothing for it to receive; nor feet, for it moves in a circle. The soul permeates and circumscribes the whole body of the universe, etc.

EMMA TOWNSEND WILKINSON.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Would you mind telling Dr. F. E. Daniel that in his article, "Is the earth alive?" he misquotes both author and lines? It was *Pope*, not Wordsworth, who did the epitomizing, and the lines read:

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AMORA C. LAWS.

Shut-Ins and The Literary Digest.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Last year you kindly inserted the appeal of the "Yankee Christmas Club" in the interest of invalids who would appreciate discarded current copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Twenty-two subscribers answered the appeal and now regularly have the pleasure of mailing their copy to an appreciative "Shut-In" somewhere. We know scores of "Shut-Ins" from Maine to India to whom THE DIGEST would be a weekly feast, if other subscribers would be pleased, during 1900, to regularly "pass on" their copy. By sending an addressed and stamped envelope, I will soon place them in possession of an address which will enable them, at a sacrifice of one minute and one cent, to make happy hours for some one each week.

WILLIAM T. TOTTEN,

1100 GREEN ST., PHILADELPHIA. Secretary of Yankee Christmas Club.

Marconi's Ancestry.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: I read THE LITERARY DIGEST regularly with much interest. In the number of December 13, I notice a history of William Marconi which is entirely wrong. It must be eighty years since C. Bianconi came to Ireland, for I knew him forty-eight years since as a retired country gentleman living on his estate when railways had invaded the south of Ireland; also as a magistrate, having given up nearly all, if not all, his mail contracts. He has many cousins living in this neighborhood called Davis. He had a niece called Jamieson, who married a Mr. Marconi, and was the mother of the wireless telegraph man. The Davises are an old Quaker family, tho they support the Church of Ireland now.

BALLYCOURCY, ENNISCORTHY, IRELAND.

C. G. GREY.

Fungus Pictures.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: The conviction on my part of your honest desire to do justice leads me to call your attention to an error which your publication has tended to perpetuate. You mention the claim of Miss Ida Musselman as the inventor and originator of the method of bringing out pictures on fungus growth. While not desiring to discredit in the least the value of Miss Musselman's work, she is not entitled to the credit of being the inventor or originator of this method.

While a student at the University of Virginia, during the sessions of 1890-91, I saw a specimen of this kind of work, which was done artistically and was pronounced by critics to have artistic value. It had been done by Mr. Ashby Slaven, at that time of Monterey, Highland County, Va., and now of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Mr. Slaven believes himself to be the originator of the method. At any rate, he did this kind of work ten years ago and has continued to do it since.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

F. T. MCALLISTER.

The First Communion and the Lutheran Church.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Please permit me to correct a mistake in Miss Wiggin's article quoted by you from *The Outlook* February 17. She states: "The First Communion has been relinquished by all Protestant churches." Let me inform you that confirmation and first communion are practised in the Lutheran Church. By reading Longfellow's translation of Tegner's beautiful poem, "The Children of the Lord's Supper," one gets a fair idea in what esteem these sacred rites are held in the Lutheran Church.

MENOMINEE, WIS.

T. H. H.

Origin of Gender in Language.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your issue of February 10, I notice that you refer to Mr. J. G. Frazer's article in *The Fortnightly Review* on "A Suggestion as to the Origin of Gender in Language" as one which sets forth "an entirely new" theory to account for the existence of gender forms. I beg leave to call your attention and that of your readers to the fact that one of our American scholars, Prof. C. W. Hutson, who now holds the chairs of English and history in a college in Texas, anticipated Mr. Frazer by many years. For in his "Beginnings of Civilization" (1887), he suggested this theory of the relation of exogamy to grammatical variations. This little volume is long since out of print; but in a more recent work, "The Story of Language" (1897), Professor Hutson elaborates the same idea (pp. 65-67). The passage is rather long to quote, but a reference to it will show quite clearly that the idea which Mr. Frazer so ably supports with an array of evidence carefully collated from many sources is the same which Professor Hutson advances in these books.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ETHEL HUTSON.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Goodnow, of Shanghai, sends the following comparative returns of the import of cotton goods into Shanghai for the quarters ended September 30, 1895-1899, as reported by the imperial maritime customs:

Articles.	Quarter Ended September 30—				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Drills:	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces
American.....	235,064	433,001	566,160	548,180	469,645
English.....	72,395	66,050	29,690	24,211	54,168
Dutch.....	30,255	33,185	12,870	4,005	1,680
Jeans:					
American....	11,165	20,330	16,280	39,220	47,200
English.....	37,641	36,150	50,079	28,120	17,751
Dutch.....	11,645	7,740	10,110	5,640	9,070
Sheetings:					
American....	380,125	510,915	711,065	774,498	1,016,755
English.....	101,058	132,253	106,891	101,706	224,200
Indian.....	30,560	34,725	15,200	2,480	5,367

Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion, writes October 5, 1899:

The importation of cotton socks and stockings last year was 6,266 kilograms, the duty being 25 per cent. per kilogram (\$1.50 gold value per kilogram), and the value of the importation \$9,399 gold. In Lisle hosiery, the trade is almost nothing, only 188 kilograms being imported last year, to the value of \$1,128 gold, the duty being 25 per cent. on each kilogram (a kilogram being valued at \$6). Cotton socks and stockings come mostly from Germany and are of very ordinary quality. They are packed in cases of 100, 150, and 200 dozens, each dozen being put in a paper box. They sell here for 60, 75, and 90 cents, \$1, and \$1.10 Argentine gold (the value of the Argentine dollar is 96.5 cents), per dozen f. o. b. Buenos Ayres, on six and eight months' drafts. The colors preferred are cream, black, and stripes. White shows dirt too easily; a few of this color, however, find purchasers. The usual sizes are Nos. 9, 9½, and 10½. Many shawls are used in this country, especially in hot weather, because most of the women of the ordinary class go with their arms and necks bare and throw thin

IF YOU OWN A HOUSE

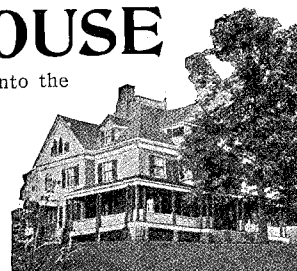
and are thinking of painting it, we ask you to look into the merits and advantages of

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

You may prefer paint for the clapboards, but for the shingle roof or any shingle work our Creosote Stains are much more artistic. Beside this, they cost only half as much as paint and are cheaper to apply. The Creosote is a preservative of the wood against decay and, unlike paint, these stains can not crack or peel off.

We will gladly send, free of expense, to any Digest reader, one of our colored lithographic charts, so arranged that sixteen different combinations may be made, showing a roof of any desired shade in combination with side walls of any corresponding or contrasting shade. We also send free a swivel of small shingle strips, stained in twenty-three shades, showing the effect on the wood. Write for these samples.

SAMUEL CABOT, 70 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.



shawls around them on going out. The shawls are mostly of a dark color, and the more expensive ones have silky black fringe. They are also used as mantillas. The importation of shawls amounted last year to \$23,552 gold, the quantity in kilograms being 7,360. The duty is 25 per cent. per kilogram, each kilogram being valued at \$3.20 gold. The shawls come from Germany, the price being \$2 and \$2.40 Argentine gold each f. o. b. Buenos Ayres. They are packed in cases containing 5 or 6 dozen.

Handkerchiefs are widely used here, being frequently employed instead of shirts and collars. A large handkerchief—usually white or of cream color—is tied around the neck, the bow covering the breast. The importation of handkerchiefs last year amounted to \$12,400 gold, the number of kilograms being 8,267; the duty is 25 per cent. per kilogram, and each kilogram is valued at \$1.50 gold. They appear to be of Scotch and Lancashire make. They are packed or shipped in cases of 200 and 300 dozens. Handkerchiefs with borders printed in flowers and dots sell well. This trade could be made profitable.

Much of the above information was furnished me by Mr. Enrique Plate, who represents some of our largest American houses.

Consul Hanauer, of Berlin, writes, November 18, 1899:

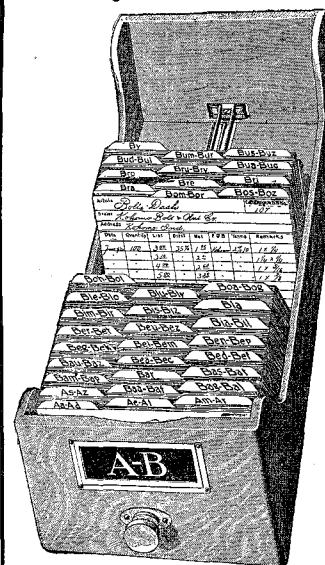
At a convention of the ladies and children's cloak manufacturers at Berlin, which convened on the 14th of November, the commercial counselor, Mr. Mannheimer, one of the largest wholesale clothing manufacturers of Germany, delivered an expert opinion on the clothing trade, this subject having been assigned him for report. He said:

"The clothing industry of Berlin has, since 1865, assumed immense proportions as a factor of the German export trade. Its dominating position in the world market is universally recognized. This industry is the pioneer and main feeder for varied branches of the textile industry, such as woolen and wool-mixed stuffs, silk goods, linings of all kinds, laces, braids, worsted and braided trimmings, buttons, embroideries, and numerous other lines of manufacture. . . .

"But it is a deplorable fact that while the present boom has so favorably affected nearly all other industries of our country, the clothing-export trade has not only not increased, but has suffered a diminution during the last three years. Germany's total export of textiles and ready-made clothing in 1896 were 957,000,000 marks (\$27,766,000); in 1898, 889,000,000 marks (\$211,542,000); decrease in value of exports, 68,000,000 marks (\$16,184,000). But this decline is by far greater when compared with the figures of the year 1889, when exports in this line were to the value of 1,084,000,000 marks (\$257,992,000). If we take the special line of ready-made clothing alone, we find the exports were, for 1896, 94,400,000 marks (\$22,469,200) in value; 1897, 88,300,000 marks (\$21,015,400); 1898, 65,300,000 marks (\$15,541,400). The year 1898, as compared with 1896, shows a shrinkage of 29,000,000 marks (\$6,925,800) in this single line. Taking the exports of clothing by countries, the shrinkage amounts in the exports of clothing: to England, 14,300,000 marks (\$3,403,400); Holland, 4,100,000 marks (\$975,800); Switzerland, 3,300,000 marks (\$785,400); United States, 2,200,000 marks (\$523,600); Canada 900,000 marks (\$214,200); Belgium, 500,000 marks (\$119,000).

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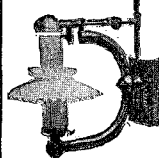
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"This retrograde movement is alarming. The explanation lies in the exorbitant customs tariffs of foreign countries. In the United States, the import duties on clothing amount to 70 to 80 per cent. of their value; in Russia, 40 to 50 per cent.; in Spain, 25 to 30 per cent.; in Italy, 25 per cent.; in Canada, 25 per cent. more is asked than on clothing imported from England; in many other countries similar tariff rates exist. In consequence of this, many thousands of operatives who were fully employed a few years ago have their existence endangered, and employers are in a critical position. It is self-evident that our clothing and textile manufacturing classes are not satisfied with a continuation of the present trade treaties with foreign nations. What we need above all things is a change by which the almost prohibitive tariff rates of these countries should be reduced by at least one half. Most important for our line is a rectification of our trade relations with the United States. Little concessions here are of no value; the present United States duties on textiles and clothing must be lowered if we are to become enabled to continue our exports."

It is strange that our manufacturers in the clothing and cloak trade have not as yet made efforts to gain foreign markets for their productions. They are in this respect far behind other branches of manufacture. Our clothing trade, if energetically managed, could soon show as good results as our cotton textiles, iron and steel machinery, office furniture, etc.

Consul Dickson writes from Gaspé Basin, under date of December 4, 1899:

A company named the Canadian Petroleum Company has commenced business on a very large scale in Montreal. The managers have laid a pipe line for a distance of about twelve miles and have had landed all the material for building and equipping an oil refinery, which they intend putting up in the spring. They are now engaged in building several large oil-tanks, some of iron and some of wood. This company has four wells under way, and it intends to drill ten or fifteen more during the coming year. Notwithstanding all this outlay of money, there are no more signs of oil

than there were five years ago. The Petroleum Oil Trust Company commenced boring for oil here in October, 1889, and since that time has dug thirty-three wells, varying in depth from 2,500 to 3,800 feet. In all but one oil has been found, but it seems to be soon exhausted. I have conversed with several oil experts during the past five years, and they inform me that the sand and gravel here are not suited to oil, and that the dip of the rock is altogether wrong. This, they say, should be about 50 feet to the mile, and it is about 1,000 feet to the mile in most places where wells have been put down in this vicinity.

Minister Finch, of Montevideo, under date of September 26, 1899, sends the following statement (as printed in a local paper) of the exportation of sheep, frozen and live, from Argentina to Brazil, Europe, United Kingdom, and South Africa from January 1, 1899, to August 31, 1899:

Month.	Sheep.	
	Frozen.	Live.
January	145,582	47,491
February	118,760	34,929
March	157,383	74,670
April	185,678	77,925
May	107,337	86,851
June	306,258	44,957
July	107,797	29,934
August	202,171	17,439
Total	1,330,966	412,996
Same months of 1898	1,581,412	420,472

Consul Nelson of Bergen writes, December 5, 1899:

The projected telegraphic communication with Iceland is a question of interest to all northern Europe. Especially will it be valuable in assisting meteorological observations, the various observatories thus being able to obtain daily telegrams concerning the state of weather in Iceland. It often happens that storms from the north sweep over Europe without previous atmospheric indications of their approach. The main question at issue, however, is laying the cable. It will be 650 kilometers (403 89 miles) in length, extending between Iceland and the Shetlands. The Northern Telegraph Company, of Copenhagen, Denmark, has offered to lay this cable under the following peculiar contract: The Icelanders shall pay to the company a yearly subsidy of \$9,380 for twenty years; Denmark is also to pay a yearly subsidy of \$13,400, and the neighboring countries are requested to contribute an aggregate sum of \$91,450; thus, together, the interest included, an amount of \$1,407,000 is desired by the company. Undoubtedly this business would yield a fair profit, as the usual price of laying a submarine cable is not higher than \$1,200 a sea mile, and, according to this figure, the cost of laying the proposed line would not exceed \$850,000.

Another telegraphic company has offered to lay the cable between Iceland and the Orkney Islands (a greater distance than the proposed line) for about \$850,000, thus showing that the amount asked for by the Danish company exceeds by more than 50 per cent. the expenses involved in laying the cable. Not only, however, is the price asked exorbitant, but the manner of the payment itself is strange. The inhabitants of Iceland (72,000 or 73,000 peasants and fisherman), who for centuries have lived in no affluence, are asked to pay more than \$187,600 for a cable for which they have almost no use, while it will bring other nations extraordinary advantage.

Apart from the already mentioned benefits to meteorology, the cable will also be of particular service to American, English, French, and Norwegian fishermen, who carry on their trade on a large scale in the neighborhood of Iceland.

Consul Thompson writes from Progreso, November 26, 1899:

By reason of the present high price of Sisal hemp, the principal product and article of export for this district, Yucatan is enjoying a season of great prosperity. There is a plethora of money.

Don't Lose Your Grip.

Gray hairs often stand in the way of advancement for both men and women, socially and in business.

Many men are failing to secure good positions just because they look "too old," and no one knows how many women have been disappointed in life because they have failed to preserve that attractiveness which so largely depends on the hair. **HAY'S**

Hair-Health

has been a blessing to thousands. It is a hair food, nourishing the roots, forcing new growth, restoring freshness and life, and positively brings back gray hair to its youthful beauty and color. **Hay's Hair-Health is not a dye**, and its use cannot be detected.

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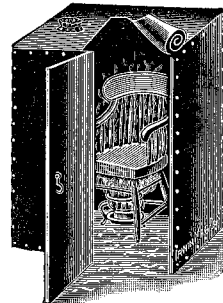
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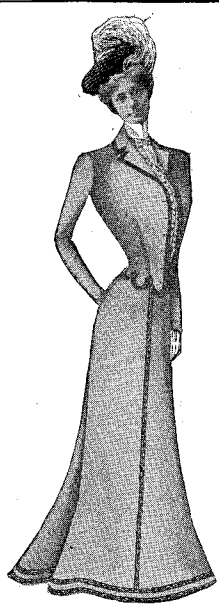
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New Easter Suits, \$5.

The costumes and skirts which we make are exclusive in style and distinctly different from the ready-made garments. When wearing one of our styles you do not run the risk of meeting other ladies wearing garments which look exactly like yours. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-

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New Skirts in the latest Paris cut, \$4 up.
Tailor-made Suits, \$5 up. Wash Suits, \$4 up.
Wash Skirts, \$3 up. Rainy-day Suits and Skirts made
Bicycle Suits, \$5. of double-face Materials.
Bicycle Skirts, \$3 50.

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Many commercial and other schemes are being projected, particularly in railroad and kindred enterprises. Every one of the present railroad companies is commencing to purchase large quantities of rolling stock, rails, etc. Several new railroads are planned, with every prospect of success. I have helped divert many orders to the United States, and if our manufacturers interested in this class of supplies care to enter the field here, there will never be a better chance. That they may be placed in immediate communication with their possible future customers, I give below a list of the various companies that are purchasing or intend to purchase heavily of materials in their respective lines: Merida á Peto Ferrocarril, Rodolfo Canton, president; Merida á Progreso Via Ancha, Joaquin Peon, president; Merida á Tamal, Joaquin Peon, president; Merida á Valladolid Via Angosta, Gen. Francisco Canton, president; Sud Oriental de Yucatan, Rafael Peon y Losa, president; Electric Light Company of Merida (Compañía de Luz Eléctrica de Merida), Rafael Peon, president. Other companies and projects are in process of formation, and as they become of interest to our merchants and manufacturers, I will give the Department due information.

PERSONALS.

THE recent death of John Ruskin has brought into print a flood of "recollections" and "appreciations" of England's great art critic and reformer. Mr. George Allen, his publisher and friend for three-and-forty years, saw Ruskin as a great man in the highest sense; "a grand man in heart as in intellect." "I find it difficult," he says, "to tell you how grand he was in everything he did. He never did a mean action, and his goodness to others was measureless. I remember being with him in Savoy on Easter Sunday in the year 1863. His human sympathy went out to a Savoy peasant kneeling in prayer at the roadside, and he knelt and prayed with him. He thought this would do the poor fellow good, would console and strengthen him. It was ever thus with Ruskin—the one touch of nature in him was as deep and sincere as it was simple. 'When I reach the Alps,' he had said to me, 'I always pray.' He would betake himself to some quiet corner among that grand scenery and fall on his knees. Tho he came of a certain strict Calvinism, there was nothing narrow in the religious outlook of Ruskin—it was expansive as it was bright. His kindness to dumb animals was a characteristic which the veriest stranger might notice. Truly, Ruskin's heart was as large as his genius." . . . He must have known what he had achieved, and that was the thought in my mind when I asked him, not later than last autumn, 'Are you not glad your books are doing so well?' His answer was, 'The public think so much more of my books than I do myself.' This gentle modesty was part of his charm, but then he was a wholly charming personality. I have never met anybody in the least like him."

The following is an account by an eye-witness of Ruskin's Oxford lectures:

"Ruskin lectured in the theater of the New Museum; in the afternoons, of course, so as not to interfere with the regular business of the place; and before an audience consisting largely of young ladies. He would pace up and down restlessly as he talked, get the photographs he had brought as illustrations into a hopeless muddle, and finally do without them. That did not matter in the least, for he never by any chance dealt with his announced subject. The theme of the course I attended was supposed to be 'Early Florentine Art'; and the lecturer certainly did make one or two casual remarks about Cimabue and Giotto. But his diversions were the real thing. With sweeping gestures (he had graceful rhetorical gestures) he declaimed whole passages from the Psalms which were understood to explain, in some way, how the bad weather we were then experiencing was a punishment for the industrial abominations of modern England. Then he would launch into a tirade against our ideals of Gentleman and Lady as illustrated by the latest Mudie novel. And I remember that a Christ-

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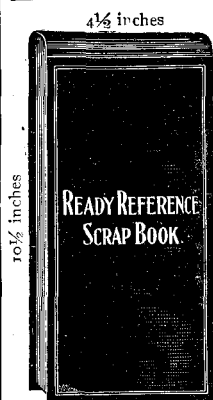
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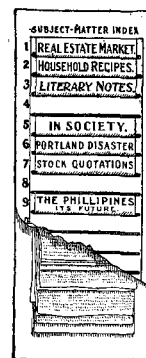
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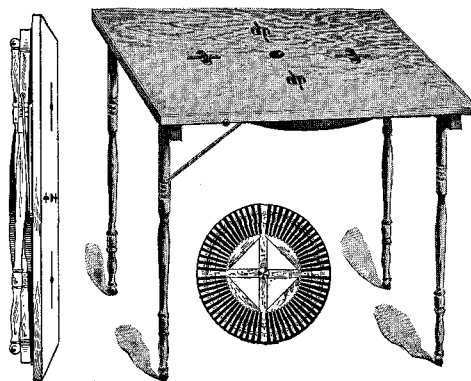
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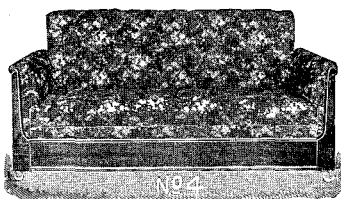
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mas card, popular at the time, representing a buxom young woman in her nightgown clinging to a cross, came in for some particularly violent denunciations. It was all extremely good fun, full of whimsical, almost feminine, exaggerations and antipathies, in the style that we all know; but saved by the kindly half-quizzical smile which those who take the perversities of his books solemnly have failed to divine."

Ruskin's remarkable friendship for Sir John Millais is known to all the world. Perhaps, with a single exception, it had no finer exemplification than in the candor with which he criticized a portrait of Charles Reade, which Sir John had submitted to the inspection of the great critic. "It is not a failure," declared Ruskin, "it is a fiasco"—and he proceeded to kick a hole in the canvas. This was certainly a vigorous method of criticism, but Millais did not protest seriously. It was different with Whistler. Of the latter's "A Nocturne in Black and Gold" Ruskin wrote: "The ill-educated conceit of the artist nearly approaches the aspect of wilful imposture," and again: "I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence, but I never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Whistler, stung to the quick, sued for £1,000 damages, and was awarded a single farthing by the jury. This coin he attached to his watch-chain and carried it for a charm.

A FORMER officer of volunteers, who was in the Santiago province for half a year after the occu-

Fried Onions.

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

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Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia, shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

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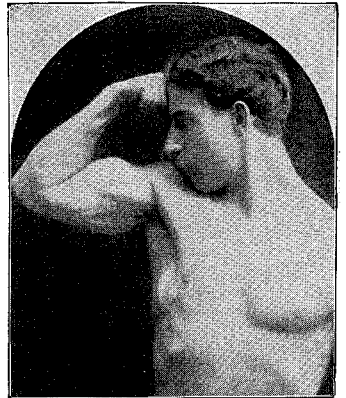
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pation, told a little story the other day illustrative of the remarkable tact of General Wood, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "One of the chief difficulties encountered in reestablishing governments down there," he said, "was the disinclination of the better classes of Cubans to lend a hand. The wealthy and well-educated natives could have been of the greatest assistance, but they refused to accept civil offices and hung back and sulked, complaining that too many of the minor positions had been given to Spaniards. One of the places where those conditions prevailed was a small town not far from Santiago, where General Wood was particularly anxious to secure a good Cuban mayor, but he had been warned in advance that none of the men considered available would dream of taking the post. One day the principal storekeeper of the town came to the palace to see about a small contract for fodder. He was a typical native of the commercial class, fat, garrulous, and conceited, and it was evident that he was the chief gossip of his neighborhood. After concluding the business matter the general pretended to consult a letter. 'By the way, señor,' he said, 'you are an old resident of this country, and I would like you to give me a little advice.' 'I am at your excellency's service,' said the storekeeper, swelling with pride. 'Is it true, then, as is stated to me,' continued the general, 'that the Cuban gentlemen are very indifferently educated and fear to accept civil offices lest they appear to disadvantage compared with Spanish employees?' 'No, your excellency!' roared the Cuban, indignantly, 'that's all Spanish lies! Some scoundrel Spaniard wrote you that just to make you prejudiced! Our Cuban gentlemen—and he poured forth his wrath and patriotism for nearly half an hour. 'Ah, well,' said Wood quietly, 'I merely wanted your opinion and am sure I'm very much obliged. You'll consider this conversation private, of course.' 'Certainly,' said the storekeeper, and, as the general anticipated, he hurried home and told it to everybody in town. A few days later one of the leading Cuban citizens was appointed mayor, and at once accepted. He is still administering the office with great success."

FEW men worked harder than the late James Martineau. Altho a voluminous writer, his published works form but a small part of what he composed. It was always his habit to write at first freely and diffusively, and then to condense by successive processes. He possessed a vigorous frame and did not spare it. He worked early and late, almost to the end of his useful career. Even when close upon ninety years of age, he rose at six in the morning and worked three or four hours before a one o'clock lunch. Then came a rest, a constitutional, and the newspapers, in which he took the keenest delight. After dinner and a cup of tea, he wrote and read until midnight.

FEW men have had more romantic careers than Arthur Henry Savage Landor, and few possess a personality more interesting. He was born in Florence, educated largely in Paris, and has lived

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RELIEF FROM RHEUMATICS.

Mr. W. H. Jenkins writes from Topeka, Kan., under date of August 5th, 1898:

GENTS: Several years ago I was crippled with rheumatism, and for 162 weeks I was unable to do business of any kind, and in that time I have expended nearly \$3,000. I had given up all hope.

My mother in looking over the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE saw your advertisement, and we ordered one bottle of your Tartaralithine, which gave me immediate relief.

I have recommended your medicine to a number of parties in this city, who have had chronic rheumatism for years. One of them, a lady 68 years of age, is now doing her own work. So far your medicine has not failed to make a cure.

In conclusion your medicine is just as represented, and has entirely eliminated the disease from my body. My mother is enthusiastic over the benefits that I have derived from the use of your medicine.

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and worked almost everywhere. His fame as a painter is hardly surpassed by his reputation as a traveler and explorer, while his essays into the field of literature have been extremely successful. Naturally, he is a linguist. It is said that he reads, writes, and speaks sixteen languages, and has a smattering of many others. He lectures in German, English, and Italian. His horrible experiences during his last visit to Tibet are known to everybody. When asked the other day how he could bear again to tempt fate by revisiting last summer the scenes of his horrible torture, he replied: "One gets tired of afternoon teas and artificial men and women with their artificial manners, clothes, and conversation, and longs for the companionship of man in his primitive state. I hate people that live in houses, anyhow."

M. ZOLA has recently received a gift which he greatly values because of its intrinsic worth as well as for the sentiments of which it is the embodiment, says the Newark *Evening News*. It came from a group of Antwerp journalists and consists of a copy of the famous letter "J'accuse," and of the decree of the Court of Cassation revision, printed by the Plantin Press, so named from the Frenchman, Claude Plantin, who settled in Antwerp toward the middle of the sixteenth century. The album or book consists of forty-eight pages, and the printing was carefully superintended by M. Buchmann, of Antwerp, the type being known as "gros canon," which was employed by Plantin in 1574 for his "Commune Sanctorum." The letters are in black and red, the borders of the pages being engraved with the Lobel rose, so called from a naturalist of that name. It is magnificently bound, the antique ornamentation being blended with the national colors of France, the portrait of Zola, the lion of Belgium, and the arms of the city of Antwerp.

LIEUT. WARD CHENEY, killed by the Filipinos on the 7th inst., near Imus, was one of four sons of Col. F. W. Cheney, a prominent manufacturer of silk goods at South Manchester, Conn., all of whom enlisted in the ranks at the beginning of the war with Spain. Three were graduates of Yale and the fourth was a student of the same university. Ward Cheney received his commission before he began his service in the Philippines. When he enlisted he was employed in the Hartford *Courant* office, and his suggestion, laughingly made, that he ought to write an obituary notice of himself, was accepted by his associates, at whose request he did write his biography in a few modest lines, which are now published.

SENATOR GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, of Massachusetts, who has been much in the public eye of late, is, in many respects, a remarkable man. Altho nearly seventy-five years of age, he is still one of

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the most vigorous speakers in the Senate. He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1826, and studied during his early years at Concord Academy. He inherited his forensic talents from his father, Samuel Hoar, who was one of Massachusetts's greatest lawyers, and after graduating in the study of law at Harvard University, he went to Worcester, where he practised. He rose very rapidly, and in 1857 was elected to the Forty-first Congress. He also represented his State in the Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, but declined the nomination for the Forty-fifth. March 5, 1877, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed George S. Boutwell, and was reelected in 1883, 1889, and 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Realistic.—"Any new features at the musical?" "Oh, yes; Mr. Brisque sang 'Old Kentucky Home' with a pistol obligato."—*The Indianapolis Journal*.

A Transferable Tale.—"And what did he say when he heard that story?" "Oh, he laughed heartily." "What, at himself?" "No. You see, I put you in his place."—*Boston Courier*.

He Sympathized.—SON-IN-LAW: "I married your daughter, sir, and I must say I have never ceased to regret it."

FATHER-IN-LAW: "I sympathize with you, my boy; I married her mother."—*Tit-Bits*.

Those Newspaper Hints.—FOREMAN: "We need a few lines to fill up a column."

SOCIETY EDITOR (wearily): "Well, say 'The Prince of Wales has begun wearing old clothes, because they are more comfortable.' Perhaps it will start a fashion that you and I can follow."—*Collier's Weekly*.

An Epitome of a Century's Progress.—PROFESSOR: "Miss Flavilla, mention a few of the most wonderful scientific inventions of the nineteenth century."

MISS FLAVILLA: "Yes, sir; the telephone, photograph buttons, golf capes, and ice-cream soda."—*Chicago Record*.

An Unfortunate Expression.—WIFE OF PATIENT: "I'm so sorry, doctor, to bring you all the way to Hampstead to see my husband."

DOCTOR (from Mayfair): "Pray, don't mention

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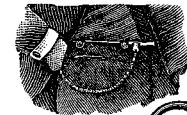
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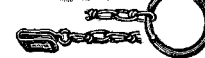
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it, my dear madam. I have another patient in this neighborhood, so I'm killing two birds with one stone!"—*Punch*.

How He Came to Do It.—Her head rested on his shoulder, and her little hand lay confidently in his. "Tell me now, Alfred," said the happy maiden, "how you ever came to pick me out as the girl you wanted to marry?" "Well, Dora," replied the ecstatic young man, in a gush of confidence, "it was maw that put me up to it."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Saving Him Money.—MR. WHEATPIT: "My failure is the talk of the street! At the meeting of my creditors, to-day, I arranged to pay ten cents on the dollar!"

MRS. WHEATPIT (after a moment's figuring): "Oh, Henry, isn't that lovely! then the fifty-dollar hat I had sent home to-day will only cost you five dollars!"—*Life*.

Kipling gave the Speaker a Point.—At a dinner in Rottingdean lately, a Royal Academician stated to the company the curious fact that sugar and sumac are the only two words in English where *su* is pronounced as *shu*. There was much interest shown in the discovery, when Rudyard Kipling was heard from the other end of the table: "But are you quite sure?"—*Argonaut*.

He Tries To Make it Up.—HE: "Won't you 'low me to escoht yo' home, Miss Black? I tink yo' am too good a chu'ch membah to keep up a quarrel."

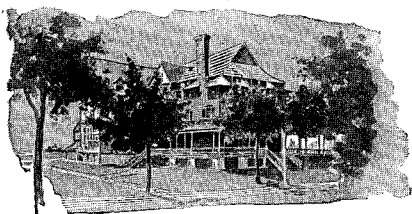
SHE: "Huh! I doan' t'ink yo' am much ob a chu'ch membah. I done sor yo' sleepin' t'roo de sermon."

"HE: "Wa-al, I was dreaming ob yo'."—*Puck*.

Getting Him Warmed Up.—An East Indian prince, on his first visit to this country, suffered

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so continuously from cold that he contracted pneumonia and died. He was cremated, and, after being some ten minutes in the crematory, an attendant opened a small slide in the side of furnace to note the result. The prince was sitting bolt upright on the slab and shouted: "Shut that door!"—*Life*.

Horses and Poets.—Senator Blackburne of Kentucky, and Colonel Pepper, of whisky-making fame, were discussing horses, when Representative Crain, of Texas, entered. "What are you talking about?" asked Crain. "Horses," said Blackburne. "Oh," remarked Crain, "why don't you talk about something worth while? Why don't you discuss literature or something to improve your minds?" "Literature?" said Blackburne, "what kind of literature do you recommend?" "I like poets," answered Crain; "I am particularly fond of Tennyson and Longfellow." "Longfellow?" interrupted Colonel Pepper, suddenly taking an interest in the conversation; "oh, yes, I know Longfellow. He was the greatest horse ever bred in Kentucky."—*Argonaut*.

The Comedian, the Contusion, and the Compress.—A comedian in a Paris theater recently made a great hit out of a painful incident. While indulging in a bit of horseplay on the stage he struck his head accidentally against one of the pillars of the scene upon the stage. The thud caused a flutter of sympathy to pass through the audience. "No great harm done," said the comedian. "Just hand me a napkin, a glass of water, and a salt-cellar." These were brought, and he sat down, folded the napkin in the form of a bandage, dipped it in the glass, and emptied the salt-cellar on the wet part. Having thus prepared a compress according to prescription, and when every one expected he would apply it to his forehead, he gravely rose and tied it round the pillar. —*Collier's Weekly*.

Best Story Croker Ever Heard.—"I have heard a good many stories in my time, said Mr. Croker recently, "but the trouble is to remember them. I enjoy them when I hear them, but they go in one ear and out the other. The best one I can now recall is about Sheriff Dunn. Perhaps you know that there is a Thomas Dunn Association, named after the Sheriff. It is a social organization and gives a ball every year. Last year the ball was given soon after Mr. Dunn was elected, and there was a big attendance. One man, an old friend of the sheriff, got himself up in great shape for the occasion, appearing for the first time in his life in evening-dress.

"'Hello, Tom,' he said; 'how do I look in a dress-suit?'"

"'First-rate,' said the sheriff; 'why don't you get one?'"—*Life*.

Current Events.

Monday, March 12.

—Lord Roberts continues to advance on Bloemfontein, having turned the Boer position.
—Germany refuses to mediate in the Boer war.

—Reports circulated that the Government at Washington has tendered its good offices in behalf of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics.

—Senator Hoar introduces an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill providing for the free admission into Puerto Rico of fish, leather, and agricultural implements from the United States.

Tuesday, March 13.

—The appeal of Presidents Kruger and Steyn and the reply of Lord Salisbury rejecting the

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proposition of independence were made public in the House of Commons.

—The Premier rejects the tentative offer of the United States to be of any assistance possible in bringing about peace.

—The conference report on the financial bill is adopted by the House of Representatives.

—Brigadier-General William A. Kobbe has been appointed military governor of the province of Albay, Luzon, and temporarily of the islands of Samar and Lyte.

—The first issue of Dr. Sheldon's paper, the Topeka Capital, appears.

Wednesday, March 14.

—General Roberts's army entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday, and the British flag was run up over the Presidency of the Orange Free State.

—Great disappointment is shown in Pretoria over Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn.

—A trial of the Holland submarine boat takes place on the Potomac River.

—The gold standard currency bill becomes a law by the signature of President McKinley.

—The Fallows anti-Ramapo bill passes the Assembly.

—Judge Taft, president of the new Philippine Commission, has notified his fellow commissioners, that the commission will convene in Washington on March 27.

Thursday, March 15.

—Lord Roberts is directing his movement toward crushing the Boer forces on the Orange River.

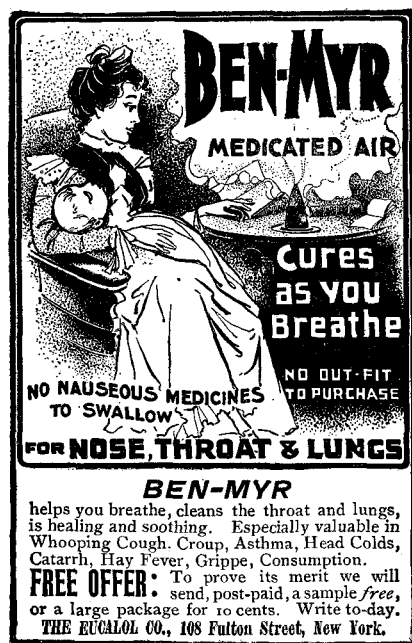
—In the French Parliament, Minister Delcasse says intervention by the powers in South Africa is impossible.

—Secretary Root talks of his reasons for visiting Cuba and the result of his observations in the island.

—In the Senate, consideration of the Puerto Rican relief bill is begun.

—The House committee on naval affairs decides to recommend insertion of a provision in the naval appropriation bill for two battle-ships, three armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers.

—Heavy snow-storm in New York City.



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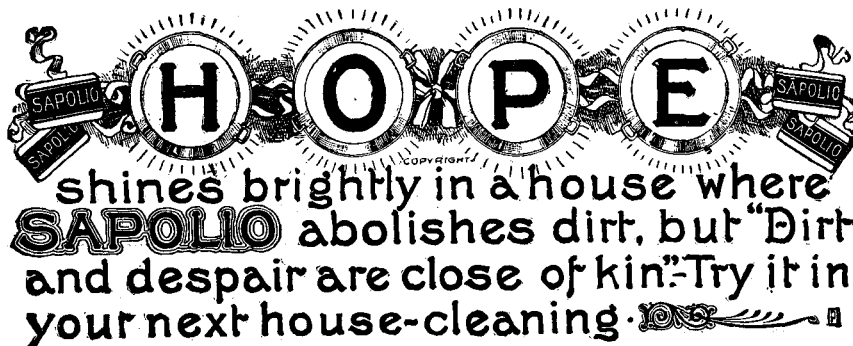
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Friday, March 16.

—General Roberts reports railway communications between Bloemfontein and Cape Town practically open.

—Sir Frederic William Burton, formerly director of the National Gallery, dies in London.

—In the Senate, the Puerto Rican relief appropriation bill is passed without division.

—Secretary Long appoints a board to be known as the Naval General Staff, with Admiral Dewey at the head.

—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot sign a protocol, extending the time for ratification of reciprocity treaties with the British West Indian Islands.

—General Joseph Wheeler arrives in Washington.

—Hugh J. Grant is appointed permanent receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad, New York City.

Saturday, March 17.

—The Free State forces are rapidly disintegrating, over four hundred burghers having surrendered to Lord Roberts, at Bloemfontein.

—St. Patrick's Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm in London and New York.

—Merchants of San Juan will demand immediate action by Congress on the tariff question.

—Captain Leary, governor of Guam, issues a proclamation abolishing slavery on the island.

—Plans are prepared for the establishment of an American school in Palestine.

Sunday, March 18.

—Several hundred Free State burghers lay down their arms to General Pole-Carew, and several heavy guns are brought in to British commanders by Boers in Cape Colony.

—Manila, as a center of insurgent plotting, is the most troublesome spot in the Philippines.

—Socialists and Radicals in Berlin celebrate the anniversary of the Berlin insurrection of 1848.

—General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, dies in Calcutta.

—Russia has rejected a proposed compromise by Turkey in the matter of the railway concessions demanded in Asia Minor.

—Experiments are made at Newport News to test the stability of the new war-ship Kearsarge.

Successful Fruit Growing.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, will be sent complimentary to any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

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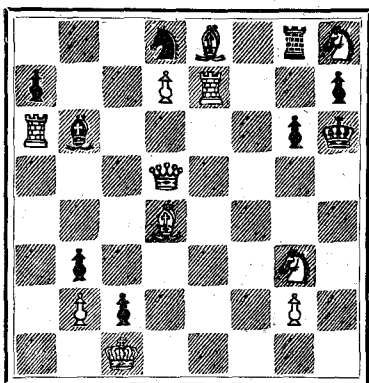
CHESS.

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Problem 461.

BY R. H. BRIDGWATER,
First Prize, *Hampstead and Highgate Express*
Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



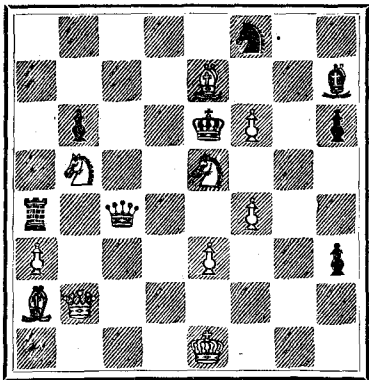
White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 462.

BY K. ERLIN AND O. NEMO.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 452.

Key-move, B-R 3.

No. 453.

Key-move, Q-R 5.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore.; Dr. C. B. Clapp, Moberly, Mo.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. Cramer, Belpre, O.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; C. J. Hopkins, Manchester, N. H.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; B. J. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; C. L. Fitch, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Centre, Mass.; J. T. Turnbull, New York City; L. J. J., Franklin, Ky.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; J. H. Loudon, Bloomington, Ind.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; W. B.

Miller, Calmar, Ia.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; "A Poet," Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia; Dr. E. G. Sprague, Rumney Depot, N. H.; A. T. Weitbrech, Denver.

452 (only): L. Hirsch, Brooklyn; V. Abraham, Cincinnati; the Rev. A. C. Haverstick, Frostburg, Md.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; M. A. Gruber, Washington, D. C.; O. R. H. Thompson, Philadelphia; Dr. F. Black, Port Colborn, Can.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; C. B. Tilton, Quincy, Mass.; Prof. L. L. Norwood, Elroy, Tex.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.

453 (only): The Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; W. Brulotte, Quebec, Can.; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; "Merope," Cincinnati.

Dr. E. G. S. got 455 and 456; A. D. W., 454 and 455; T. R. D., F. C. M., J. H. L., 455; "Merope," 454, 456; H. S., 450, 455.

It is a somewhat notable fact that twenty-nine States and Canada are represented by the solvers of these problems.

THE PRIZE-WINNER.

Mr. Pulitzer, in awarding the prize, says that he had to confine himself to a consideration of essays on 452 only, "since the majority of your gifted solver-poets ignored the companion problem entirely."

"The preliminary task of weeding, and the final one of selecting, were difficult and delicate. Among about six poems of almost average excellence, it was a battle royal for first place; but long and exhaustive analysis, in due time, brought forth the winner: the poem of A Knight, which, being technically correct from both a Chessic and literary point of view, is forceful, dramatic! and subtly worked out."

"The other five poems all possess individual points of interest, that by Leon Hirsch being the most perfect. Arthur Gray's conceit is quaint and humorous, tho not technical enough; conversely, Victor Abraham's is too technical. 'The Help-mate' by Iona, a pretty mixture of Love and Chess, is commendable; while Mr. Gruber's poem is well-written but rather turgid. Several excellent contributions suffered from congestion of words."

"After all, what an *embarras de richesses*! What delight is mine to have inspired so much good verse!"

Mr. Pulitzer informs us that he intends to adorn his study-walls with these "precious effusions," thereby "commemorating an historic event."

In justice to very many solvers it should be stated that the majority of those who solved these problems did not compete for the prize.

The Prize Poem.

PROBLEM 452:—A SOLUTION IN "RIME,"

By A KNIGHT.

To the Solver:

Survey the field, and make a battle chart;
Note well the Veldts, Kops, Kloofs before you start.
About the scene the ready Warriors stand
And eagerly await the King's command.
But little space divides the Royal Lords,
While in the sunlight gleam their thirsty swords.
The Fair King stands in confidence serene;
Held in one place the Sable King is seen.
But should he move, the Bishop's Maxim-gun
Would make White King defend himself, or run.
The Whites move twice and, moving, surely hem
The Blacks by finest, perfect stratagem.
The Key: *The Bishop moves to Castle's Three*
And halts to rear and left of Queen, to see
What route or course the Enemy will take,
What feint or ruse, to save their King, they'll make.
The Knight then sallies forth to try his hand
At saving both his Lord and native land.
He lights upon an open Veldt, and halts
To look where he can make the best assaults.
Then, like an eagle from some mountain height,
Flies from a Kop an unexpected Knight;
And there, alas! is death—a dreadful thing
Both of the Horseman and his hapless King.
The Horseman tries three other open fields;
The Knight again his awful sabre wields.
Then Pawn takes Pawn; 'twill not avert the fate;

The White Queen takes that Pawn, announcing mate.
The Foot-force moves along the Royal Way;
Queen to her Sixth shuts out the light of day.
Pawn goes to Fifth, the Fair Dame to her Four;
That ends the war—the Black King is no more.
To Bishop's Fifth the Black King moves, in ire,
And leaves White King exposed to Bishop's fire.
White's Pawn moves to King's Sixth—an artful thing—
And checks that fire, while Queen does smash the King.
The Prelate, foiled thus in his well-planned fight,
Moves to another point, or kills a Knight.
In either case, the Rook the Foot force slays
At Bishop's Fourth, and ends the Monarch's days.
The other Bishop, of the dusky hue,
To his Lord loyal, always brave and true,
Makes an attack, subdues the hostile Priest,
Then boasts, while not suspecting, in the least,
The Queen's design upon the Horseman's Eight
To charge, and thus effect the deadly mate.
Again: The Pawn removes he from the field;
Pawn captures Bishop—the King's doom is sealed.
Again: The Bishop then is bid to go
To three clear, open fields above, below.
The Queen no reason sees to change her plan,
Repeats her march and slays the Sable Man.

The "Composite Game."

Send in your names, brethren, that we may have the full complement of players, and begin the game as soon as possible. Only twenty persons have, thus far, responded. We want at least forty.

"Pollock Memories."

Mrs. F. F. Rowland, of Dublin, has edited and published a short sketch of the life of W. H. K. Pollock and a selection of his games. The London *Illustrated News*, in noticing the book, says: "Together they form a not unworthy memorial of one of the most brilliant players of our time, who, if occasionally uncertain, was never dull, and from whom the very foremost champion was seldom safe. His game with Weiss, at New York, ranks as the classical masterpiece of this generation, and his defeat of Tarrasch at Hastings was little inferior in its surprising effects."

The Female Morphy.

Mrs. Gilbert, who died recently, was the most famous woman Chess-player in the world. Her *forte* was for far-reaching, exhaustive, accurate analysis. But it was her Chess by correspondence which won the enthusiastic applause of the Chess-world; and never, we think, were games of the kind so widely copied and commented upon. The Chess-world was carried by storm as it contemplated her accuracy and power, crowned by that wonderful series of announced mates running from six or eight to thirty-five moves. G. H. D. Gossip, the well-known Chess-author, was her most conspicuous victim. This triumph, which it is no figure of speech to say astonished the Chess world, was achieved in the famous correspondence-match, United States vs. Great Britain, each pair playing four times, Mrs. G. making a clean score.—*New York Clipper*.

As an example of Mrs. Gilbert's wonderful Chess-genius, *The Clipper* publishes two positions, one of which we reproduce:

BLACK (MRS. G.): K on K Kt 5; B on Q B 3; Ps on K R 3, K Kt 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 6, Q R 5.

WHITE (GOSSIP): K on Q Kt 4; B on K B 6; Ps on K R 4, K 4, Q B 5, Q Kt 2.

Black announced mate in *thirty-five* moves!!

Brilliant Play.

The following position actually occurred:

WHITE (10 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q B 3; Bs on K B 6 and Q 3; Kt on K B 5; R on K B 2; Ps on K Kt 3, K R 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

BLACK (12 pieces): K on Q B sq; Q on K Kt 4; B on Q 4; R on K sq; Ps on K B 2 and 6, K Kt 5, K R 3, Q 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

It is noticeable that Black's Q seems to be badly placed. She has only three squares at her disposal, any of which gets her out of play, or worse. It was Black's move, and the game proceeded in this fashion:

1 Q x B, Q-B sq; 2 Q-Kt 7! Q-K B sq; 3 Q x R!! Q x Q; 4 R-K 8 ch, Q x R; 5 P-B 7 ch, and mates in two moves.

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